FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SELA'S ALEGRETT: REGION WILLING TO REPAY DEBT

FL111846 Bridgetown CANA in English 2210 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, June 9 (CANA) -- The Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) Sebastian Alegrett says the region is willing to pay its debts, a position underlined by its leaders in a letter to the current seven-nation economic summit in London of heads of government from industrialised countries.

Ambassador Algrett told a news conference "the idea of a debtors club is not and never has been considered" to tackle Latin America's debt problem. "No country has ever had the invitation to evade its obligations," he added.

He said Bolivia's decision to suspend payments to international banks "was not a capricious reaction, but an attitude imposed by reality."

Alegrett said the letter to the western developed nations clearly explained the link between the problems of the foreign debt and the deterioration of development conditions at regional level. He said it noted that increased protectionism by the industrialised countries was a serious obstacle to the increase of Latin American exports which was essential for the improvement of their debt-servicing capacity. "It is impossible to pay the debt unless there exists a real capacity to do so, said the ambassador, who noted Latin America's appeal for greater access to international markets."

Alegrett said Latin America had an enormous responsibility in the "maintenance of the stability of the international financial system."

ENERGY MINISTERS BEGIN TALKS ON OIL SITUATION

FL120106 Bridgetown CANA in English 1846 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 11 (CANA) -- Energy ministers from Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Mexico began two days of informal talks today to review the international oil situation and proposals for cooperation. Oil production of the four Latin American nations reached five million barrels [per day] in 1982, 81 percent of the region's output.

No opening statements were made at the meeting being chaired by Trinidad and Tobago's Energy Minister Patrick Manning. The other energy ministers participating are Francisco Labastida Ochoa of Mexico, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela, and Gustavo Galindo Velasco of Ecuador. The talks are the third round of a series started in Puerto la Cruz, Venezuela, in August, 1983, against the background of soft petroleum markets.

The start of today's talks by the ministers was preceded by discussions this week among energy officials from the four countries who comprised ad hoc working groups established at the Mexico meeting to work out various programmes and activities of cooperation. In a statement issued prior to the meeting, Manning said the working groups would report on proposals regarding mutual marketing assistance, prices, identification of priority areas for cooperation in the petroleum industry, technical cooperation and technology transfer, and training of human resources.

Manning noted that the energy ministers would also review recent developments in the international oil market and examine their effects on Caribbean and Latin American oil exports. The ministers have already pointed out the great significance their informal talks should hold in the region and perhaps even in the international oil sector.

In a communique issued following the inaugural meeting in Venezuela last November, they noted that their four countries hold 75 million barrels of reserves representing 92 percent of the region's proven oil reserves. The ministers pointed out that their total oil production representing 81 percent of total production in Latin America. "However, the petroleum exports (eight out of every 10 barrel) of the four countries are directed primarily towards markets outside of the region while Latin American imports are obtained mainly from non-aligned countries," the ministers said.

Concerned About Gulf Conflict

FL122135 Bridgetown CANA in English 2057 GMT 12 Jun 84

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 12 (CANA) -- Energy ministers from the four major oil exporters in the Caribbean and Latin American ended two days of informal talks here today with hopes that the current conflict in the Persian Gulf would not affect the stability of the world oil market and prices. The meeting was held as the Iran-Iraq war threatens to disrupt shipping routes in the Gulf through which one-sixth of the non-communist world's oil passes.

"The meeting took place against the background of important developments which had implications for the future of the international oil market," said the communique issued by the energy ministers of Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, and Trinidad and Tobago. It said the ministers examined the situation in the Persian Gulf and "expressed the hope that the conflict therein would not affect the stability of the market and prices."

The group, which together has reserves representing 92 per cent of the region's oil reserves, was meeting for the third time in a series of sessions started in August last year in the thrust for mutually beneficial co-operation in energy issues. The two previous meetings took place in Venezuela in August, 1983, and Mexico last November.

Venezuela's Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti today stressed the ministers' concern for the Gulf situation when he told reporters the situation was "very delicate."

Venezuela is the larger of the two OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) members in the informal group. Ecuador is the other.

Grisanti said the Gulf situation "worries all countires." He observed that if there should be "serious interruption" of the flow of oil through the Gulf because of the situation, it could have "(an) influence over the price of oil." Nevertheless, Grisanti pointed out, OPEC countries, as far as he believed, and not the least Venezuela, are "very interested" in a stable market as part of the strategy to world economic recovery.

The ministers announced they would meet again in Ecuador, possibly in November.

'GROWTH ORIENTED' LETTER OF INTENT SENT TO IMF

PY122344 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The government sent a "letter of intent" to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) yesterday outlining a growth oriented economic programme for this year marked by rising imports, sharp real salary hikes, and heavy deficit spending.

The letter of intent, made public last night by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, confirmed speculation here and abroad that President Raul Alfonsin's administration has taken a tough stance in its negotiations with the IMF for an estimated 1.1 billion (thousand million) dollar short-term loan.

The IMF requires a letter of intent stating acceptable economic policy guidelines from all its clients. Argentina is seeking the IMF credit to help pay off 5.5 billion dollars in interest charges due this year on its 43 billion-dollar foreign debt.

In the letter addressed to IMF President Jacques de Larosiere, the government vowed it would take "self-protective measures" to ensure that its foreign debt payments do not "endanger the country's political and social stability." The letter revealed the government has stood firm in its refusal to cut drastically its budget deficit, which it said would amount to 9.1 percent of the country's gross domestic product in the last quarter of this year. Government sources say the budget deficit has been a key stumbling block in talks here with the Fund, which considers sharply reduced deficit spending crucial to cutting inflation.

In its letter of intent, the government took issue with that philosophy: "Repeated experiences in this country and other Latin American countries reveal that a drastic fall in the deficit induces a recession that, besides being socially and economically unjust and corrosive, is not an efficient anti-inflationary policy." The government reiterated its commitment to slash spending on defence and the nuclear programme, while boosting expenditure on health, education, transport, and hydroelectric energy.

Analysts say the budget shuffle will not end in savings, but add that the government's efforts to raise taxes, especially the revenue-intensive fuels tax, will help bring down the deficit.

The government's letter also showed that it had not yielded in perhaps the most important economic policy matter of all -- wages. It re-stated the Alfonsin administration's commitment to hike real wages between six and eight percent this year.

Trade figures in the letter outlined a surplus this year of 3.8 billion dollars and 3.9 billion dollars in 1985. But it did not make clear how much of this money would be made available for foreign debt payments, saying the government would also seek "the recuperation of normal foreign currency reserve levels."

The government calculated imports would amount to 4.8 billion dollars this year and 5.5 billion in 1985, an increase that economists say would signify "moderate" growth of about five percent annually.

At a meeting with political party leaders last night Grinspun said the world financial community has become a source of pressure which will keep the IMF from rejecting Argentina's letter of intent, sources said. But speculation that the government's decision to elevate its letter of intent directly to the IMF brass has severely strained the country's relations with the Fund.

For his part, however, Grinspun was optimistic: "There is no rupture. There aren't even confrontations," he told reporters last night. "Relations are normal."

Congress Approves Letter

PY131557 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The nation's Congress has approved a copy of the letter of intent which the executive branch has submitted to the IMF. We will now read some of the main passages of this document: Causing undesirable distortions, both in economic activity and employment, as well as on the level of relative income and prices, should be avoided. The Argentine Government is convinced that social stability is an indispensable condition for the existence and strengthening of democracy, and it seeks stability not only as an objective, but also as an attribute of the situation in which it works to attain that objective.

The Argentine Government is also convinced, and it has so stated on several occasions, that no sustained economic recovery will be possible unless inflation is brought under control. The reactivation of the economy will only become solid when private investments increase and, to this effect, it is indispensable to stabilize expectations regarding the future and to eliminate the uncertainty caused by high inflation in particular.

This overall anti-inflationary policy is designed to operate simultaneously in two directions: In one, it implements an incomes policy based on a progressive reduction of the rate at which the main prices of the economy rise, so as to minimize the changes in relative prices; and in the other, it adheres to a policy of reducing the fiscal deficit and the rate of issuance of paper money. It is necessary to keep pace with the actions taken in both directions, if the deceleration of monetary expansion is to be prevented from causing recessionary effects on economic activity and employment. The Argentine Government is also convinced that the reduction of the fiscal deficit is a necessary condition to fight inflation, but that it is not sufficient.

Economy Minister Optimistic

PY121725 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1520 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (DYN) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun has told political leaders of his optimism regarding the possibility of the IMF accepting the letter of intent which the government has prepared for renegotiating the foreign debt, and has admitted that the "situation will be very difficult for everyone," should the international banks adopt an intransigent position.

With his colleague in the Interior Ministry, Antonio Troccoli, in attendance, the economy minister last night held a 75-minute meeting with 19 leaders of different political parties, during which copies of the document, intended to obtain the stand-by credit from the IMF, were distributed.

One of the participants in the meeting told DYN that Grinspun initially made a thorough analysis of the situation inherited by the government of the Radical Civic Union [UCR], and then explained that the letter of intent was drafted unilaterally after a round of negotiations with the IMF and the Paris Club. The minister referred to those negotiations as "exchanges of signals." As for the negotiations with the Paris Club, the economy minister said that "they have practically ended, pending minor technical details only."

The minister explained the steps through which the letter of intent should go before the IMF accepts or rejects it, and voiced his belief that the United States, which is highly influential in the decisions of the directorate of this world organization, would vote in favor of the Argentine position, but would recommend "some modifications." Grinspun insisted that the world financial crisis favors the position adopted by the UCR government. According to the source DYN consulted, Grinspun said that the international banking system "may lose more than we" by adopting an intransigent position, although the situation will be "very difficult for everyone."

Asked by Senator Elias Sapag of the Neuquen Popular Movement why he believed that the United Stated would vote in favor of the Argentine position, the economy minister replied that the situation is also "difficult for the United States," mentioning as an example the three-point drop in the shares of main U.S. banks yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange.

After fielding some technical questions, Grinspun talked about the meeting of Latin American foreign ministers and economy ministers set for 21 June in Colombia, noting that the regions debtor countries will try to reconcile ideas in order to adopt "common and firm positions soon."

The meeting was closed by Minister Troccoli who affirmed that the Argentine position in the letter of intent to the IMF has the backing of "the entire nation." The meeting was attended by Congressmen Juan Trilla and Ruben Rabanal of the UCR; Ruben Marolda of the Democratic Centrist Union; Ernesto Jaimovish of the Popular Socialism; Julio Amoedo of the Popular Conservatism; Elias Sapag of the Neuquen Popular Movement; Carlos Gomez Centurion of the San Juan Bloc; Salvador Bussaca and Martin Dip of the Christian Democratic Party; Simon Lazara of Unified Socialism; Francisco Aguirre and Jorge Garcia del Rio of the Development and Integration Movement; Emilio Mondelli, Juan Labake, and Pedro Arrighi of the Justicialist Party; Emilio Giannoni of Democratic Socialism; Victor Garcia Costa of the Authentic Socialism; Pablo Leclerc and Jorge Gervan of the Popular Federalist Force; Hector Polino of the Socialist Confederation; and Enrique Velazco Suarez of the Jujui Popular Movement.

ALFONSIN VISITS SPAIN, ADDRESSES CORTES

For Argentine and Spanish media reportage on the visit to Spain by President Raul Alfonsin and Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, including meetings with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Moran, as well as President Alfonsin's 12 June address to the Cortes, see the Spain section of the 12 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

WEEKLY ON SECRET CONTACTS ON THE FALKLANDS

PY081646 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (AFP) -- According to the Argentine weekly TEMAS, which will be published on 14 June and to which AFP has had advance access, high-level secret contacts between Great Britain and Argentina will take place in Europe next week in an attempt to resolve the conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

TEMAS claims that initial contacts have been made by U.S. General Vernon Walters and British Admiral Sir William Stavely, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's military adviser and former first lord of the Admiralty, and that the Vatican played a significant role in these meetings. General Walters, deputy director of the CIA and current Chase Manhattan Bank representative, had made several contacts to support the efforts of the then mediator and Secretary of State ALexander Haig in the midst of the war between Argentina and Great Britain.

The Argentine subscription weekly, which is received in all five continents and whose director is the well-known Argentine journalist Marcelo Mandieta, will report that former Argentine president Isabel Peron, who has been in Argentina since 20 May to participate in a dialogue for national reconciliation, brought to Alfonsin several messages on the issues discussed in the above-mentioned high-level meetings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE GROUPS STILL ACTIVE

PY091345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (NA) -- According to a journalistic research that was disclosed today, the Armed Forces intelligence services still harbor a group "that operated in the struggle against subversion" and a "group known as Central America which used to work on its own."

According to an article published in the weekly SOMOS, the third sector that operated within the military intelligence was the "orthodox group which operates in strictly military matters' and which at present is mainly working on "the movement of Chilean military equipment and troops in the south." The weekly adds that the group that operated in the struggle against subversion "has its own method of controlling and gathering information and a certain operating structure." SOMOS notes that some call it the "heavy group."

But the "Central American group" is involved in "domestic intelligence" and "it is quite discredited among its peers, although its ability to obtain information is intact."

The sector defined by SOMOS as "orthodox" is also in charge of observing "the growth of the Brazilian Army."

The article entitled "What the Services Are Up To" states that "over 300 officials related to the services and undetected electronic spy systems still remained at the Government House after the new constitutional authorities took office."

According to SOMOS, two lines were established within the government to counteract the actions of these alleged military intelligence groups and organizations. It adds that "one of them, the coordinating group, was supported by Minister Jorge Roulet and by presidential Press Secretary German Lopez who backed the idea of dismantling the military services and reorganizing the Army Intelligence Service [SIDE].

SOMOS adds that the other trends "encompassed the points of view of the interior and defense ministers, Antonio Troccoli and Raul Borras, respectively, who proposed the idea of making the SIDE into a civilian organization and of circumscribing the activity of military service organizations to their specific field of action: intelligence and counterintelligence in the defense field."

The article quotes in one of its paragraphs the Bahia Blanca newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA which stated on 16 May that "spy training courses are being conducted at the national intelligence school." The newspaper added that at that time "out of nine participants, seven men and two women, two were reported missing by human rights organizations."

DEPUTIES ASK PARAGUAY TO REOPEN ABC COLOR

PY081854 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0240 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (NA) -- A local newspaper today demands in its editorial the immediate reopening of the Paraguayan newspaper ABC COLOR, which was closed by President Stroessner's government last March; at the same time a Chamber of Deputies draft resolution exhorts the Paraguayan authorities "to cease immediately" the "compulsory" measure.

LA NACION says in its editorial that "the attitude taken by the Paraguayan Government is a deeply discouraging sign of the neighbouring country's situation regarding the applicability of public freedom." The newspaper adds that "the Inter-American Press Association has denounced a new subjection of freedom of expression, demanding the immediate withdrawal of the measure."

LA NACION says that "the attacks on freedom of the press have been frequent in Paraguay during the 3 decades of government of the current president." The editorial continues: "It is a pity to persist in the mistaken belief that silencing the press is an efficient way of protecting a ruler from criticism or from reports that may be adverse to him." It adds that "the world experience on that matter shows precisely the opposite; when the press is silenced, an atmosphere of fear and insecurity is created, and it does not take long before those feelings turn against the authorities who originated them." The editorial concludes: "Those responsible for the measure should meditate on these aspects and on the need to review the unfair measure as quickly as possible."

Meanwhile, the draft resolution presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Radical Deputies Federico Storani and Carlos Becerra says that "the closure of the newspaper ABC COLOR is regarded with deep concern, since it means a serious violation of freedom of the press and of the right to information." It exhorts "the authorities responsible for the measure to immediately cease the compulsory closure imposed on said information media."

The long considerations serving to justify the draft -- which contain a brief account of the historical evolution of the defense of freedom of expression -- maintain that the measure taken by the Paraguayan Government violates all international resolutions on the matter.

At the same time that ABC COLOR was closed on 3 March, 1984, its director, Aldo Zucolillo, was also detained, but he was released soon afterward.

COURT SEEKS INFORMATION ON MISSING PARAGUAYANS

PY071231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (AFP) -- The Argentine courts have asked the Paraguayan Government for information on two Paraguayan citizens who disappeared in Buenos Aires in 1980, it was learned in court circles today.

A judge has requested Asuncion authorities to provide information that might be on record about the arrest and subsequent disappearance of Emilo Roa Espinosa, former secretary general of the Paraguayan Workers Confederation, who had resided as an exile in Argentina since 1960, and Antonio Maidana, former secretary general of the Paraguayan Communist Party.

According to a brief filed by Roa Espinosa's wife, the two leaders were last seen in Buenos Aires on 27 August, 1980.

During an investigation of the case by the OAS, records of which were sent to the judge, the government of President Alfredo Stroessner had said that Espinosa left Paraguay of his own accord, and Maidana left after obtaining safe-conduct through the Mexican Embassy where he had taken asylum.

According to the Paraguayan Government, these two persons went to Argentina where they were arrested by security agents in Buenos Aires.

In the habeas corpus proceedings being conducted on behalf of the two Paraguayans, the Argentine authorities said that they have no knowledge of their situation. Therefore, the judge decided to request from the Paraguayan Government any information on record about these two people, considering that the Paraguayan Government has in the past provided that kind of information to the OAS.

BRIEFS

NEW PARTY PRESIDENT -- Julio Amoedo, national senator for Catamarca and vice president of the Popular Conservative Party, has been appointed the new president of this political party. [Summary] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 84 p 9 PY]

URUGUAY RIVER COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVES -- Buenos Aires, 6 Jun (TELAM) -- The executive branch today designated Nereo Ignacio Melo Ferrer and Luis Mutto as president and delegate, respectively, of the Argentine delegation to the Uruguay River Managerial Commission. The newly designated officials will replace Miguel Angel Viviani Rossi and Jorge Rafael Jauregui, who resigned from their posts. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1810 GMT 6 Jun 84 PY]

LONDON SUMMIT TERMED 'REASONABLY SATISFACTORY'

PY121337 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas today asserted that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry considers the final declaration issued after the seven idustrialized countries meeting in London as reasonably satisfactory. He stressed, however, that there is a dynamic dialogue that does not end in London. As an example of this dialogue, Pericas mentioned the meetings to be held this week in Paris, Ottawa, and London with the respective ambassadors of the seven Latin American countries who addressed a letter to the heads of state of the industrialized countries who met in London last week.

Bernardo Pericas stated that there were positive aspects of the meeting of industrialized countries, since the foreign debt of debtor countries was discussed at length. Another important issue of the summit was the acknowledgement of the request made by poor countries that the necessary economic-financial changes be made, taking their social and political characteristics into account.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY121920 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 84 p 6

[By reporter Joao Baptista Natali]

[Text] With all rhetorical precautions, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreira yesterday affirmed that Brazil did not expect miracles from the London economic summit which ended on Saturday, 9 June. For this reason, the final communique, couched in general terms, held no surprises and cannot be disappointing for the big debtor countries. After all, "one cannot expect bananas from an orange tree."

But the head of Itamaraty, who was in Sao Paulo yesterday to participate in a television debate, does not believe that the London document denotes indifference toward Brazil and the other six Latin American countries which on Wednesday, 6 June, addressed a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher requesting that the difficulties created by rising international interest rates for the big debtor countries be taken into consideration.

Guerreiro observed that "among the intentions and recommendations, mention is made of the interest rates, the social consequences of the indebtedness, and the need for debtor countries to seriously adjust their economy. We will not argue over this need."

The minister did not consider inappropriate the statement in the communique of the "Big Seven" (United States, Great Britain, Canada, France, FRG, Italy, and Japan) that requests for facilities in foreign debt renegotiations will be studied on a "case-by-case" basis. He did not consider that this statement disregards the "political dimension" which the letter of the Latin Americans tried to attach to the indebtedness problem.

Guerreiro said: "In fact, we never referred to the need for debts to be treated collectively, and so the "case-by-case" offer is not aimed against us. What we want is better terms in the renegotiation of each country's debt, and payback periods.

In short, just like previous summits, "we cannot say that the results of this summit are negative as they may seem to some. We expected no miracles or legerdemain," Guerreiro told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO.

This lack of expectation notwithstanding, Guerreiro admits that the London summit's conclusions are beneficial for debtor countries, although only to the extent that they are beneficial for the creditor countries, the summiteers themselves. Lacking altruism (the minister did not use this word), the fact that the First World countries mentioned the social dimension of the indebtedness and its burden on developing countries is positive already.

He recalled that the initiative of the Latin Americans (Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Ecuador) with its "dramatic timeliness" last week resulted from a process of bilateral and miltilateral consultations to which bankers and governments of creditor countries are beginning to show some sensitivity. "For some time we have had signs about the possibility of improving conditions. From the creditors, we want understanding and more flexibility regarding the specific situation of each debtor.

The Brazilian foreign minister did not want to say whether the "multiannual" rescheduling" for well-performing economies according to IMF standards could bring relief to the Brazilian foreign debt. "In principle, this is better for some countries because, instead of negotiations every 6 months, the time periods will be extended. However, the specific situation of each debtor needs to be analyzed one more time."

COLUMNIST DECRIES REACTION TO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

PY121603 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Jun 84 p 2

[Column by Josue Guimaraes: "Red Carpet"]

[Text] The position of the seven rich countries regarding the stifling foreign debt is not what should really worry Brazil as a whole and Brazilians in particular. The Reagan-Thatcher alliance was expected. Incidentally, they have always been together, in peace or war. Why should they not be together now, at a time of collecting their juicy interest? The position of the Brazilian Government toward this real plot against our sovereignty is what should worry Brazilians. The somewhat gentle shove has now become rough aggression.

Thatcher did not hesitate nor did she choose diplomatic words to say what she wanted. She did not resort to figures of speech, but went directly to what is of interest for the rich seated around a table, deciding what to do with the poor who provide cheap labor, products at cheap prices, and must on top pay the interest set by the rich. Talks of accomodation? Nothing of the sort. Toughness is the word. And what else could the British iron lady do but what she has done ever since she came to power?

In Thatcher's opinion, the rich countries should demand from poor countries open borders, their wealth for the creditors, the sale of their industries to the creditors. Selling would not be the proper word; giving up would be. The rich countries should use as currency the industrial installations and the underground wealth of the poor countries. Nothing can be more natural in the mouth of a hardened creditor, of course. But Brazil jumped out in front, taking the lead in the race toward a shameless sellout. The first to speak was Industry and Commerce Minister Camilo Pena. Facing a television camera, he shamelessly fully agreed with the British prime minister's proposition, and went even further, as usual. That is right, he said, we have to open our borders to foreign capital, to attract more investments from outside, to do what Japan did after being defeated in World War II.

In his characteristic metaphoric language, Minister Pena, on the spur of the moment, came up with a brilliantly turned phrase: We should unroll our red carpet to welcome foreign capital, multinational enterprises -- the same red carpet used to welcome kings or presidents of friendly countries. The minister only forgot to say that every Brazilian should take his coat off and throw it in front of our saviors. In any country with pride, Pena would have been a former minister by now. Here, under this regime, he ends up as a hero receiving commendations.

PRESIDENT REFUSES PDS LEADERS' RESIGNATIONS

PY130028 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Senator Aloysio Chaves and Deputy Nelson Marchezan will remain as head of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] bloc in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies respectively.

Today Chaves and Marchezan held a meeting with President Figueiredo. At the end of the audience Aloysio Chaves revealed that both he and Marchezan had submitted their resignation to the president so that he could be free to make changes if he thought a broader political reorganization was necessary.

Aloysio Chaves stated that the chief of state had summoned the two leaders to Planalto Palace to inform them that he was not accepting their resignations. He also pointed out that succession within the PDS was not discussed during the meeting and that President Figueiredo did not voice his intention of interfering in the succession process.

GOLD PROSPECTORS DEMONSTRATE AT SERRA PELADA

PY081505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Gold prospectors have promoted disorder at Serra Pelada. Tired of waiting for the reestablishment of the manual gold-prospecting system, they decided to be heard. They blocked highways with trucks and other vehicles, set buses on fire, and looted Vale do Rio Doce Company facilities.

The commander of the 3d Military Police Battalion in Imperatriz, Para, has asked for reinforcements. He barely has 50 men and will need more than 100 if the situation worsens.

Speaking in Brasilia, President Joao Figueiredo has said that he will not approve the Serra Pelada project bill because he disagrees with the amendments introduced by Congress. It is expected that such amendments will be vetoed.

DEL VALLE UPHOLDS RIGHT TO PRODUCE, SELL ARMS

PY121550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0143 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Santiago, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today said that Chile is absolutely and legitimately entitled to produce and sell arms. He thus answered statements criticizing the production and sale of powerful bombs to Iraq.

I do not know of any countries that do not sell arms or do not produce them. The fact that a country produces arms for defense purposes or for selling them for currency that will allow it to buy is an absolutely legitimate right, he said.

Del Valle added that Chile has to look after its internal and external security, and that if several countries now refuse to sell us arms, it is logical that we can produce and eventually sell them ourselves. If this were not the case, he noted, Chile would be in quite a peculiar situation, because it would be unable to either buy or produce arms.

It was recently learned that Chile sold 5,000 cluster bombs to Iraq for $35 million and that the first bombs were shipped by the Cardoen factory on 14 March, 1984. The existence of an agreement with Iraq, which has been fighting a war against Iran for 3 years, was reported in Chile last February, but the details of the agreement were revealed by NBC in the United States on 7 June.

According to the manufacturers, once a cluster bomb is dropped from a plane it splits into 240 smaller bombs which spread shrapnel over a 50,000-sq-meter area.

DEL VALLE, COLLADOS TO HEAD DELEGATION TO CARTAGENA

PY130000 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Chile has been invited to attend the Cartagena meeting where the Latin American countries will seek a joint solution to the continent's foreign debt problem. This information was disclosed by Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, who added:

[Begin Del Valle recording] Yesterday I received a phone call from Colombian Ambassador Vicente Borrero who informed me that Chile has been specially invited to attend the Cartagena meeting. I have already reported this to the economy minister who, in turn, has informed the president of the Republic. [end recording]

The Chilean delegation will be made up of Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, Economy Minister Modesto Collados, and a group of advisers.

Del Valle pointed out that this meeting has nothing to do with the renegotiation being conducted by Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda in the United States but also pointed out that it is quite feasible to carry out these talks simultaneously. When asked whether he had any confidence in this type of meeting held by the Latin American countries, Foreign Minister del Valle voiced his optimism and stated:

[Begin Del Valle recording] I think that these meetings are positive; if not, we wouldn't bother to attend them. The fact that we are going to the meeting shows that we have confidence in it. [end recording]

Del Valle stated further on that Chile will decide whether or not to support the meeting after it sees what proposal will be made.

MIR MEMBERS HOLD UP BUSES, PAINT SLOGANS

PY121935 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] criminals have held up two buses in Santiago and painted subversive slogans on them. The first attack took place against the bus with license No GIT-741 of Quinta Normal, covering the Catedral-Lourdes route driven by Eugenio Salgado. Using death threats, three unknown persons forced the driver to stop at 7247 (Inatosa) Street, in Pudahuel. The criminals painted slogans and displayed a banner with the initials of the MIR.

Minutes later, a young woman and a man who were traveling in another bus committed a similar deed. They held up the bus with licence No TYT-466 of Quinta Normal, covering the (?Tropezon) route driven by Juan Pablo Paredes Contreras, who was forced to stop and park at the corner of San Daniel and La Estrella Streets in Pudahuel. After painting terrorist slogans inside the bus, the criminals stole 1,500 pesos from the driver and fled.

BRIEFS

UNACH MOVEMENT CREATED -- A movement has been formalized to support the government of General Pinochet under the name of Chile's Nationalist Union. It is headed by Jorge Vargas Diaz, and has 400 adherents. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 May 84 p C 3 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN -- Fernando Zegers has presented his credentials as Chilean ambassador to Spain to King Juan Carlos in a ceremony held at the Royal Palace. After the presentation of credentials, the Spanish king and Zegers held a 10-minute private meeting. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 21 May 84 PY]

FORMER BANK MANAGER RELEASED -- The 5th Appellate Court of Santiago has confirmed a previous ruling that was handed down by Judge Hernan Cereceda Bravo who was assigned the case related to the Bank of Chile and the BHC [Banco Hipotecario y de Fomento de Chile -- Mortgage and Development Bank of Chile] by which Sergio Molina Benitez was released on bail. Attorney Sergio Molina, who served as manager of the Bank of Chile and Andean Bank [Banco Andino], left the Capuchinos jail yesterday afternoon where he was being held in detention after he paid a 250,000-peso bail. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 26 May 84 p C 5 PY]

EXILES AUTHORIZED TO RETURN -- Santiago, 1 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean military government has authorized the return of 5,058 political exiles over the past year and a half but only 591 of them have returned to Chile, Interior Under Secretary Luis Cardemil said today. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 2 Jun 84 PY]

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT UP -- According to the figures which the National Institute of Statistics released on 1 June, industrial output increased by 11.5 percent between January and April this year as compared to the same period last year. Meanwhile, sales in this period increased by 8.3 percent. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Jun 84 pp C 1, C 8 PY]

LLOREDA ON LONDON SUMMIT, CARTAGENA MEETING

PA120332 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo announced a joint message from the indebted countries -- which will met in Cartagena -- in response to the declaration of the summit meeting held in London by the seven industrialized countries.

When analyzing the results of the meeting, Lloreda said that it cannot be stated that the industralized countries ignored the problem of the Latin American debt. But they never respond collectively, he said, in explaining the omission in the London declaration of the message sent by seven Latin American presidents to demand that the industralized countries lower the high interest rates on their foreign debts. He reiterated that Colombia is not sponsoring a written agreement by indebted countries and pointed out that the Cartagena meeting will not be continentwide because the entire hemisphere cannot be invited, adding that to the extent that there are too many speakers, the agreement will be hindered.

The foreign and finance ministers of at least seven Latin American countries will meet in the Caribbean port of Cartagena on 21 and 22 June to create strategies aimed at handling the foreign debt problem. Lloreda concluded by saying that a global solution cannot be sought, because the foreign debt does not affect each country to the same extent.

LLOREDA VIEWS RESULTS OF CONTADORA TOUR

PA121437 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- The Contadora Group has left the fate of the document for peace and cooperation in Central America in the hands of the United States, the Soviet Union, and Cuba. This document will have to be supported with the signing of a protocol attached to it.

Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo presented a report on the weekend's activities in Costa Rica [as heard], were the document for peace and cooperation was issued. He said: We are primarily interested in seeing the United States, Cuba, and the USSR sign this additional protocol because of their influence in the region. This would be a way to contribute to peace in Central America, he added.

While predicting that the Central American countries will sign the peace treaty in mid-July, Lloreda Caicedo declared that even though it will be this document that will have binding force, the fact that an agreement has been reached at the Central American level is already a significant step forward. He added that this is the final stage of the Contadora Group's work and that he hopes that by mid-July the five Central American governments will announce their opinions on the proposals, so that the final conference for the approval of the Contadora document may be convened.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S PLANNED RESIGNATION DENIED

PA121725 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jun 84 p 1A

[Text] Yesterday, the Defense Ministry's Information and Press Office categorically denied reports that Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa is planning to resign for reasons of health.

In a note sent to EL TIEMPO, the press office said that a report to that effect in Carlos Murcia's political column in EL ESPECTADOR was "speculation."

The note added that "the minister's state of health can be described as good" and declared that "Gen Matamoros has not resigned and is not planning to do so in the future."

EL TIEMPO also learned that Gen Matamoros will again leave for the United States within 2 weeks to continue chemotherapy treatment.

"The minister is working normally and is in good health," the note added.

Finally, military sources have asserted that Matamoros will stay in his post despite the fact that General Miguel Uribe Vega, commander of the military forces, will be made a three-star general in July.

EPL GENERAL STAFF DEMANDS END TO STATE OF SIEGE

PA122007 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Jun 84 p 2A

[Text] Medellin, 9 Jun -- The general staff of the Popular Liberation Army, EPL, has announced that it is willing to silence its weapons and heed the cease-fire if the state of siege is lifted, negotiations are entered into with all guerrilla groups, and a broad national dialogue and a true democratic opening are initiated.

According to Bernardo Gutierrez, a member of the EPL general staff, "we EPL combatants are not men of war by conviction, but men of peace. We are willing to enter a cease-fire."

Gutierrez warned, however, that the EPL is still at war and that it will continue to conduct military actions until the dialogue that is currently under way with the peace commission concludes with an agreement that establishes specific goals.

According to Gutierrez, the cease-fire would result from a pact committing "both parties." The country's other guerrilla organizations would also participate.

The EPL leader declared, however, that his organization will neither interrupt the dialogue it is currently holding with the government nor impose limits on the process.

COMMUNIQUE ON ITEMS TAKEN IN NARCOTICS RAIDS

PA121812 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 12A

[Report by Felio Augusto Plazas]

[Text] Cali, 10 May -- The Army and police have conducted a total of 267 raids in Valle del Cauca Department, 3d Brigade Commander Brigadier General Jesus Yusef Arias has revealed.

An official communique indicates that in those raids, the authorities confiscated 20 tons of marijuana, 23.7 kg of cocaine, 13.9 kg of Bazuco, 3,030,000 coca plants, and 670 bottles of ether. They also seized 193 guns and 10,985 rounds of various ammunition.

The communique states that 22 vehicles of various makes and models, 14 aircraft, and 1 boat were taken, as well.

The brigade command also reports that seven booster rockets used to maneuver aircraft during takeoffs were confiscated from Hernando Restrepo. Also confiscated during the anti-narcotics operation in southwest Colombia were 12 radios and 6 army and police uniforms. A total of 96 drug-related investigations are under way and 192 people have been placed under the orders of military courts.

The communique also indicates that 36 arrest warrants and 9 resolutions for illegal possession of guns have been issued by the military criminal courts.

STUDENTS IN VALLE ARRESTED FOR RIOTING

PA121401 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Cali -- Police riot squads in Valle are patrolling the grounds of the Jorge Isaac (?school) after rebellious students staged riots. The police told our station that transportation firms have resumed service, after the owners, affected by damage, ordered their vehicles to stop running and requested police protection. Several students were arrested; their legal status will be resolved by the courts in the next few hours.

REPORTAGE ON REBEL GROUPS' ACTIONS

Attacks on Villages

PA121421 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Three rebel actions today resulted in the death of two people. Armed groups attacked the village of Aipe in Huila Department, El Salado in Bolivar Department, and (Abrechi) in Antioquia Department. The Army command has confirmed that the 6th Front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, entered the hamlet of (Michita), in the jurisdiction of Alto Huila, where they looted local businesses and killed peasant Mamerto Castro Sanchez, after which they withdrew to the nearby mountains.

A group of some 30 rebels representing a new organization, the self-styled Free Fatherland, entered El Salado in Carmen de Bolivar, where they harangued the villagers and killed police officer Guillermo Zapata, 24, who was guarding the police station. During their attack, the rebels destroyed telephone lines and seized food and medicine worth 500,000 pesos.

In the third incident, a Peoples Liberation Army [EPL] group occupied the village of (Abrechi), east of the capital of Antioquia, where they harangued the local people, set fire to the municipal courthouse, and ordered the judge to leave the village within a month. The authorities reported no dead or wounded in this incident.

Soldier Killed

PA130245 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Bogota -- An NCO who had been seriously wounded today by a guerrilla command in the center of Medellin died a few hours ago in Bogota.

Military spokesmen confirmed to "Supernews" that Sergeant Eliodoro Giraldo Giraldo, 37, born in Supia, Caldas, was wounded in various parts of his body when a command that identified itself as belonging to the Army of National Liberation attacked with a grenade the camper in which the NCO and four other soldiers were traveling. Giraldo Giraldo was immediately transferred from Medellin to the Central Military Hospital, where he died while undergoing surgery.

Sgt Girald belonged to the 4th Brigade's (Pedro Leon Ospina) Engineering Battalion, and had been residing in Medellin for the past few years. His remains will possibly be sent to his hometown in the next few hours.

Meanwhile, intelligence groups are participating in a special operation in Medellin, aimed at capturing the individuals responsible for the terrorist attack.

Indians Linked to M-19

PA130236 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Cali -- Military intelligence groups have discovered the existence of a new guerrilla group formed by Indians in Cauca Department.

A military spokesman confirmed to "Supernews" that the new group of rebels supported by the 19 April Movement, M-19 [words indistinct] and the group composed of Indians linked to the M-19 has distributed subversive propaganda. The group has emerged due to the discontent that prevails among the Indians, and because they have no land to work.

Meanwhile, antiguerrilla operations have been launched in various parts of the Cauca Department, in order to prevent actions by the [name indistinct] group.

BRIEFS

CURRENCY CONTROLS -- According to a decision adopted by the Monetary Board, Colombian citizens are forbidden as of today to bring into the country national currency or any documents representing national currency, or take national currency out of the country. In addition, Colombians will not be allowed to purchase foreign currency with Colombian pesos abroad. Foreign tourists, however, will be allowed to bring in or take out as much as 5,000 pesos. [Summary] [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 7 Jun 84 PA]

COFFEE INCOME -- By virtue of the International Coffee Organization's fourth and last increase in the 1983-84 world coffee quota, Colombia will export 161,234 more sacks of coffee during the 1983-84 coffee year, which ends on 30 September. Colombia's coffee export quota for the year has been increased by 806,170 sacks overall. The country will receive more than $300 million in income from coffee exports this year. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Jun 84 p B3 PA]

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DRUG TRAFFICKING CONTROL

PY120225 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0230 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Drug trafficking has reached unprecedented levels in Peru, as is shown by the discovery of 7 kg of cocaine in the house of industrial magnate Ricardo Alvarez Calderon in (Monte Rico). He died when a cocaine processing laboratory assembled inside his lavish mansion blew up. But this is just another event in the drug trafficking business. We have the following report:

Coca and cocaine are everyday news in Peru, although it is always deplorable news that harm the prestige and the values of our country. Last Saturday, during carefully observed bureaucratic rituals presided over by Interior Minister Luis Percovich at the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] headquarters in Pueblo Libre and at a brick factory located on the (Barbadillo) ranch, 1,631 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, cocaine base paste, marijuana, and other drugs were burned. This is the result of 5 months of police investigations, a fortune that becomes smoke. Minister Percovich explains the value of this drug on the international market.

[Begin Percovich recording] The best way of estimating the price of the drug that was burned is to go by the price on the internatonal market. I have been informed that cocaine hydrochloride cost $45,000 a kilo in New York. If we consider that 3 kg of basic paste are needed to produce 1 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, we can say that, in theory, we burned 516 kg of cocaine hydrochloride. At the cost of $45,000, this amounts to $23,220,000, which is equivalent to 73 billion soles. [end recording]

However, this drug accounts for hardly 3 percent of what is illegally produced in our country. And this drug is destroying youths throughout the world and also in Peru. Narcotics trafficking has reached all social classes and the most respectful institution. The tragic death of businessman Ricardo Alvarez Calderon and the discovery of 7 kg of cocaine hydrochloride in his house in (Monte Rico) dramatically reveal the influence of drugs in our country.

A few days ago, police destroyed 28 clandestine airports at the higher Huallaga zone during the Bronco operation. But this is only a partial victory in the struggle against drug trafficking, because 46 airstrips were spotted in that area and, for that matter, there may be more than 100 throughout Peru. Minister Percovich has not disguised the implications of this situation, even as far as the national defense is concerned.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] In addition to the logistical support for units, transportation, weapons, and per diem needed for some type of operations, we must have control over our airspace, and for this we will probably need a radar system. We will also need the support of units like helicopters for proper surveillance.

[Unidentified reporter] Can any light plane coming from Colombia enter our airspace without being detected by our Air Force?

[Percovich] Yes, that's true. Our borders are too extended and, as you pointed out, there are many airports, 28 of which were destroyed during the last police operation. And there must be many others in the jungle. I share the idea that even though we have to direct our efforts in many directions and at different levels, a final solution will come through the eradication of coca plantations. At least, this is the only alternative in sight. [end recording]

The replacement of coca plantations is moving forward in the higher Huallaga zone following a program that has had rather scarce support from the United States. Drug traffickers have replied by promoting coca cultivation in Cusco, the department with the highest production rate. Both drug traffickers and terrorists were behind the recently promoted riots among La Convencion peasants, who were instigated under the pretext of allegedly low prices paid by the state-run company ENACO [National Coca Enterprise]. It is known that drug traffickers and terrorists have created three main axis for their operations in Peru, namely, Ayacucho-Junin-Huanuco, La Libertad-Cajamarca, and Ayacucho-Cusco, which connects La Mar and La Convencion Provinces.

INTERIOR MINISTER, VICE PRESIDENT ON STRIKES

PY121514 Lima Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The strike decreed by the Intersectorial Confederation of Public Servants [Confederacion Intersectorial de Trabajadores Estatales -- CITE] was being partly observed at many public offices today. According to the National Public Administration Institute, a significant number of workers returned to work today in all ministries, except for the Ministries of Agriculture, Labor, and Economy and Finance.

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Luis Percovich reminded strikers that a state of emergency is in force and that guarantees have been suspended.

For his part, Senator Javier Alva made it clear that the government will not permit the seizure of buildings as announced by CITE leaders.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] Guarantees have been suspended and a state of emergency has been declared. Under such circumstances, we are sure that the thoughtful and serene attitude of the teachers' and public servants' leaders will prevail in case of any attempt to instigate violence. The police will fulfill their duties, if marches or demonstrations are staged, because they are illegal under the state of emergency.

[Unidentified reporter] Senator Alva, what is your opinion of the radicalization of this sector's strike under the state of emergency?

[Alva] Well, striking sectors, particularly public servants, have said that they will radicalize their strike. I have nothing to say about this. This is a democratic country and they are free to say whatever they want to say. They can stay home, they can go for a walk, or they can do other things. But a juridically organized country cannot tolerate the seizure and occupation of buildings. If such a thing happens, the police and the courts will have to intervene to preserve the right that has been infringed upon. [end recording]

POLICE DISPERSE SUTEP DEMONSTRATORS IN LIMA

PY121558 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The strike decreed by the Sole Trade Union of Education Workers [SUTEP] on 4 June might be lifted soon. The government has decided to recognize the SUTEP and a teachers' salary readjustment is under study.

However, SUTEP members staged a street demonstration at the Lima Civic Center tonight demanding that their demands be met. Taking into account that guarantees have been suspended, police dispersed the demonstrators with water cannons and tear gas grenades.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES RESTRICTIONS ON MEDIA

PY130237 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] All the sectors of the media, including Radio Carve, were today given notice of a resolution issued by the executive branch. The text of the notice reads:

Montevideo, 1700, 12 June, at the press office of the Montevideo Police Department headquarters located at 1264 San Jose Street in this capital, before Notary Public (Carlos Divas Elizalde). Persons responsible for written, oral, and any other media who were previously summoned are hereby informed that the executive branch, through the Interior Ministry, today states that:

1. Confirming the previous warnings to the citizenry regarding the call for organization and mass mobilization, which the promoters call peaceful but which are quite the contrary and in reality are part of a preconceived plan aimed at the country's destabilization through the stirring up of disorder, acts of violence, stoppages, strikes, student riots, etc., and all type of actions that through these or other means seek to disrupt social peace and public order;

2. That the aforementioned plan, which has been confirmed through evidence of events and declarations that have become public knowledge, has reportedly been aggravated at this time by the presence of professional agitators who have entered the country clandestinely from abroad and by the equipping of the more radicalized groups who are getting ready to act with arms, bombs, explosive devices, and other means for direct attacks to provoke and attack the security forces. These plans are being analyzed in view of the real threat they represent to the public; and

3. That these destabilizing plans include causing bloodshed with the purpose of creating martyrs, especially among youths.

In view of the aforementioned it has been decided:

1. To prohibit the disseminating, broadcasting, or publicizing of calls or summons for the holding of mobilizations, meetings, or demonstrations on the streets or public areas, no matter for what purpose they are held, except those cases that have been expressly authorized by the corresponding authority.

2. To prohibit the broadcasting of any news or commentary directly or indirectly referring to the return to the country of the wanted politician Wilson Ferreira Aldunate as well as to any previous or future events in this regard.

NEW ARMY CHIEF'S REMARKS DRAW FIRE FROM PARTIES

WA081050 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[Text] Montevideo, June 8 (IPS) -- Uruguayan political leaders were critical today of remarks by new Army Commander Lt Gen Hugo Medina, who assumed his post yesterday with the assertion that "the Armed Forces do not want terrorism or political chaos."

Although Medina also pledged that the Army does not want unelected governments, which would apply to the current military regime, his other comments were interpreted by political leaders as evidence that the military does not intend to step out of the political arena.

As he assumed control of the Army from former Commander Lt Gen Pedro Aranco, who had reached retirement age, Medina said that under the next administration, which will be chosen in elections due this November, the Army will "protect democracy against extremism."

Relations are now extremely strained between the political parties and the military government, and many observers are predicting that the elections will not be held this year. In this context, political leaders said Thursday that Medina's comments were authoritarian in tone and unconciliatory toward the political parties.

Luis Bernardo Possollo, a leader of the Colorado Party, the second strongest of the three legal political groups, said that the current Uruguayan leaders "are still looking at the country from the Army barracks, and Uruguay is not a barracks."

"This criterion is applied in every one of the speeches and statement," he said The Uruguayan rulers "keep recalling the events of the past and use those situations as a kind of hostage to establish...the dominance of the Armed Forces' thought and action over everything," Possollo said.

Juan Vicente Schiarino, a leader of the Civic Union Party, the smallest legal political party, said that "...a sector of Uruguayan public opinion had hoped that a command change in the country's main military institution could move the Armed Forces and the government a step forward in terms of the serious political crisis and the uncertainty in the country." But Medina's remarks dashed hopes that "the restrictions on public freedoms will be abolished...especially the prohibition of public meetings imposed recently," Schiarino added. "It was just one more military speech, which added nothing positive," he said, and did not alter the military government's conditions for holding November elections.

The regime has demanded some constitutional reforms which would maintain certain Armed Forces' political powers under the new civilian government, and the opposition political parties have rejected those demands. Medina said yesterday that the government's political proposals, which were presented to the parties on May 1, are "clear and precise," and that the immediate rejection by "some sectors" was "aimed at preventing the normalization of the country.

Referring to remarks which Medina directed to "the Uruguayan youth" concerning the military takeover in 1973, Schiarino said that "he didn't tell the young people that an exemplary democracy existed in Uruguay, the pride of Latin America," prior to the military coup. "Gen. Medina also did not explain that during 11 years of power, the Armed Forces have not found a single solution to major national problems," he said.

The president of the Civic Union's national junta, Humbert Cighanda, said it was positive that Medina called on Uruguayans to join together to solve the country's problems, but noted that "it is impossible to advance toward that objective in a climate on insecurity."

"If the Armed Forces want to advance, they must act with deeds and not words," he said.

Hector Lorenzo Rios of the Blanco Party termed the new Army commander's speech "disconcerting" and said the tone of Medina's remarks about the political parties was "insulting." "I was expecting a different tone considering the situation in the country," he said. Medina's speech "repeated once more the language and the concepts already used in 1973, which today are absolutely obsolete." "In 1980, they promised a transition to democracy, and they have just taken us further from democratic life," Rios added. "The military is trying to ignore what has happened in 11 very long years and that the Armed Forces have been unable so far to make an effective move toward democracy as promised," he said.

PROGOVERNMENT SECTOR BLASTS NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

WA131055 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[By Mario de Cautin]

[Text] Mexico City, June 8 (IPS) -- The powerful Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), a progovernment labor umbrella group, harshly criticized the government today for raising the price of bread and granting only a modest salary increase.

The CTM also rejected accords that the government reached this week with another labor sector in talks that did not include the four million-member CTM.

The 50 percent price rise in bread and 35 percent increase in corn tortillas (a staple of the average Mexican's diet) "cancel out the miserly salary increase," CTM leader Fidel Velazquez complained. The government approved a 20 percent wage rise June 6, despite calls for a larger increase by the national commission on minimum salaries, which groups government, business and progovernment union representatives.

The bread and tortilla price increases were announced unexpectedly in official statements to the press and appeared in yesterday's newspapers.

"We never expected (the price increases) at any time," said Velazquez, who has headed the CTM for the last 40 years.

"It takes a great deal away from the government's intention to protect wage-earners' income," he dded. The veteran unionist noted that the Labor Congress, another progovernment confederation of Mexico's 33 largest union organizations representing some 11 million workers, supported the salary hike. But the CTM and other union umbrellas opposed it and only conceded it to support the government's anti-inflationary efforts.

Progovernment union sources reported today that one-fourth of the Labor Congress delegates accepted the salary rise, one-fourth rejected it and half the labor leaders abstained from voting in a closed-door plenary meeting which debated the increase prior to its announcement. Velazquez and other progovernment union leaders are most angry about an accord between a sector of the Labor Congress directorate and the government, on other economic measures aimed at protecting spending power.

The government agreed not to raise prices of electric power, telephones, and liquid gas -- all state-provided services -- but to set new prices for basic consumer goods. These accords, which were also announced to the press today, "are still in draft status," according to Velazquez.

Other unionists noted today that, curiously, the Labor Congress' response on the accords was signed by outgoing congress president Homero Flores, who left his post yesterday along with other directors, handing over the congress to new leaders.

Several Labor Congress leaders joined in Velazquez' criticism today, and predicted that intense debate will erupt when the Labor Congress meets next week under its new leaders.

Both union leaders and industrialists are now trying to rationalize their approval of the salary adjustment, which met with immediate opposition from most workers, aruging that the government is responsible.

Leaders of the Mexican employers' organization and the national chamber of industry said that the salary increase was not sufficient, but was a reasonable increase to protect employment and control inflation. Raul Monter, president of the National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, said that "the government must clear up any doubt about the salary increase, because it was the government that made the proposal."

PEMEX OFFICIALS ADDRESS DEPUTIES COMMISSION

FL121934 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex Director General Mario Ramon Beteta has said that Pemex will begin a national campaign to retionalize the use of hydrocarbons because wasting petroleum resources harms the Mexican economy. Speaking before the Chamber of Deputies Energy Commission, he stated that Pemex itself would reduce its own consumption of fuel and thus save energy in the process of generating energy and reverse the historic tendency of increasing energy demands. Abundio Juarez Mendez, Pemex deputy director for primary production, explained that in order to calculate the number of barrels of crude oil in reserve, the company uses techniques based on methodology accepted elsewhere in the world.

He added that 48 percent of the 72.5 billion barrels of proven reserves are in the Campeche field, 19 percent in Chiapas and Tabasco, and the remaining 33 percent in the Chicontepec Basin and other petroleum areas of the country. Referring to the Chicontepec reserves, which have been the subject of controversy, he said that extraction is economically attractive but development has been slow because there are more productive areas in the country.

FRG SIGNS TECHNICAL ACCORDS, OTHERS DISCUSSED

FL111900 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1912 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations has reported that the fourth Mexico-FRG scientific and technical cooperation meeting ended here today with agreements on energy and basic and applied sciences.

The decision was taken to hold a Mexican-FRG seminar on technological aspects of fossil fuel powerhouses in the spring of 1985 and, in 1984, a seminar on the training of nuclear physicists and research on nuclear reactors.

The goal of the nuclear physics seminar is to share with other Latin American nations the experience acquired in bilateral cooperation in the field of nuclear physics. The seminar will be organized by the National Autonomous University of Mexico in cooperation with FRG Government agencies. The Foreign Secretariat has also reported that this year a technical cooperation agreement on industrial training will be signed [with the FRG] that in Mexico will be supervised by the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare.

The Foreign Secretariat bulletin says that both delegations gave special importance to increasing their cooperation on ecology, housing, urban development, and nuclear energy, which during the last 10 years has been given priority in the cooperation between the two nations. Economic Affairs Director Miguel Angel Olea of the Foreign Secretariat, and Director General Josef Rembser of the FRG Ministry of Research and Technology presided over the meeting.

FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT

PA130209 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 9 Jun 84 p 4

[Text] West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has accepted the invitation of President De la Madrid to visit Mexico on July 9. Kohl will be in Mexico for five days, it was announced Friday.

In announcing the visit, the Secretariat of Foreign Relations noted that West Germany has supported the efforts of the Contadora Group to bring peace to Central America. The secretariat added that the purpose of the visit is to reaffirm the friendly ties between the two nations and to upgrade bilateral trade relations.

During his visit, Kohl will meet with the president and will address a special session of the Permanent Commission of Congress. Kohl and his party, which will include representatives of the private sector as well as members of the West German government, will meet with various Mexican officials and leaders of private industry with the aim of improving relations between the two countries at all levels.

In addition to West Germany's support for the Contadora process Kohl's government has expressed willingness to discuss the Latin American debt problem.

In Europe, Austrian Minister of Foreign Relations Erwin Lanc repeated his support for the Contadora Group on Friday and said his country is opposed to military action in Central America. He said the Central American conflict threatens world peace. Lanc made his comments to Victor Flores Olea, Mexican undersecretary of foreign relations, who is visiting Austria.

EGYPT'S GHALI TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISIT 16-20 JUNE

FL122113 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- Butrus Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, will pay an official visit to Mexico from 16 to 20 June, the Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced today.

The visit of the Egyptian foreign minister, the second to this country, will take place at the invitation of Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

During Ghali's stay here, the two foreign ministers will inaugurate on 18 June the second Africa-Latin America Dialogue which, under the sponsorship of Mexico's Foreign Secretariat and Egypt's Foreign Ministry, will be held at the College of Mexico until 22 June. Distinguished academicians of the two countries as well as from Africa and Latin America will participate in the dialogue, the Foreign Secretariat stressed.

BRIEFS

COFFEE DELEGATION -- A Mexican commercial delegation headed by Luis Bravo Aguilera, deputy secretary for foreign trade, and Mexican Coffee Institute Director Antonio Gazol Sanchez left for Europe on 3 June in an effort to increase Mexican exports to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and the GDR. Gazol has reported that between 200,000 and 250,000 bags of coffee will be sold to these four countries at a very attractive price. These countries are not members of the International Coffee Agreement. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Jun 84 p 27 A PA]

BAYARDO ARCE MEETS WITH NORIEGA, GENERAL STAFF

PA120406 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0313 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Panama City, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Committee, met this afternoon with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces.

During a stopover on a trip that will take him to several European countries, Commander Arce, Noriega, and his general staff reviewed the Central American crisis and the efforts for peace in the region being made by the Contadora Group.

Arce told the press that in Europe he will explain "Nicaragua's difficult situation, caused by the aggressive policy of the current U.S. Administration." Arce added that the Contadora Group has prevented a regional confrontation on the Central American isthmus.

Regarding the general elections to be held in Nicaragua on 4 November, the Nicaraguan leader explained that these elections will serve "to consolidate the Sandinist revolution."

PRD UNOFFICIALLY LEADS IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PA121650 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 12 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Candidate Jilma Noriega de Jurado, backed by seven parties forming the National Democratic Union (UNADE), was yesterday declared the unofficial winner of Sunday's elections for Panama City Mayor.

Unofficial figures at noon Monday gave Mrs Jurado 51,136 votes, or 14,841 votes over second-place Hector Penalba of the Opposition Alliance, with just five voting precincts to be counted.

At least 60 percent of the voters failed to go to the polls despite calls from President Jorge Illueca and President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, pro-government political leaders. Anti-government political party leaders had also called for a big voter turnout.

With 65 posts for Mayors and 505 seats in the assembly of Community Representatives at stake, yesterday's unofficial figures gave the pro-government Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) candidates an advantage of around 70 percent over opposition candidates.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLANS FOR U.S. BASE IN COUNTRY

PA120437 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2349 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belmopan, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Belizean Government today denied press reports that the U.S. Army will build a military base in that country. A communique issued by the government's information service explains that "Belize has a defense agreement with the UK to maintain British troops in this country for a suitable period." The official source adds that the Belizean Government "continues working to find a solution to the problem with Guatemala, a country that maintains a groundless territorial claim over Belize."

Meanwhile, the Belizean authorities reported that the country was granted $88,000 in U.S. military aid. This loan is part of the $500,000 in military aid that includes uniforms, footwear, tents, and medical supplies. The agreement does not include weapons.

CENTRAL BANK REPORTS ON ECONOMY IN 1983

FL120128 Bridgetown CANA in English 1710 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, June 11 (CANA) -- Belize's economy had a mixed performance last year, with the value of imports and earnings from the majority of exports up.

According to the Central Bank, Belize's imports bill climbed by 6.8 million dollars (one Belizean dollar; 49 cents U.S.) -- from 193.6 million in 1982 to 200.4 million. Domestic exports were valued at 130.1 million dollars in 1983. The Central Bank gave no figures for 1982, but said earnings from sugar, molasses, fish, bananas, and garments as well as non-traditional exports such as beef and beans were higher in 1983 than they were in 1982, while revenue from shipments of citrus and timber was lower.

The bank's report covered the final quarter of 1983: October-December. It said that, compared with the period July-September, the final quarter saw a 9.0 million dollar fall in exports, a 6.0 million dollar rise in imports, and an 11 million dollar decline in foreign reserves. The bank said the foreign reserves declined to 27.7 million dollars between the third and fourth quarters, and funds received in the middle of the year under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under a compensatory financing facility were absorbed.

"The value of domestic exports for the fourth quarter of last year was 30.2 million dollar as against 39.2 million dollars in the third quarter," the bank reported. It said sugar prices remained depressed, although there was a relatively large volume of sugar exports: Earnings increased by 4.0 per cent, reaching 68.3 million dollars at the end of the year. Total volume of sugar exported for 1983 was 109,110 long tons.

The bank said exports of fish products totalled 14.4 million dollars last year. There were increases in exports of lobster conch, whole fish, and aquarium fish but those of shrimp and stone crab claws fell.

In the fourth quarter, the value of sugar exports was 11.5 million dollars as against 24.9 million dollars in the third quarter.

Total value of marine products increased from 3.6 million dollars to 5.3 million dollars; citrus products moved from 1.1 million dollars to 3.3 million dollars; and the value of bananas exports decreased marginally from 1.2 million dollars in the quarter to 1.1 million dollars in the fourth quarter.

Imports for the fourth quarter totalled 56.3 million dollars as against 50.9 million dollars in the previous quarter. The bank said the fourth quarter imports of food, petroleum products, and manufactured goods all increased, but those of other items such as machinery and crude materials fell slightly. "Food is still the major imported item, followed by petroleum products, machinery and manufactured goods, in that order," the bank said.

The bank said the trade deficit of 26.1 million dollars reflected an increase of 11.7 million dollars over that of the third quarter of the year, and an increase of some 58 per cent over the figure for the same period last year.

Belize's trade with the rest of the world has continued to decline. The bank said estimated trade figures for December last year show only a projected 25 million dollars to be earned from the re-export trade, while domestic exports are still depressed, it added.

Provisional figures for last year show that while gross imports totalled 225.8 million dollars or 12 per cent less than in 1982, imports for domestic consumption increased by 6.9 million dollars to 200.4 million dollars. The bank said that of domestic imports for 1983, food accounts for 25.5 per cent or 51.1 million dollars. Petroleum products account for 19.4 per cent or 38.9 million dollars, and machinery for 35.8 million or 17.9 per cent.

"In the fourth quarter of the year, the food import bill was estimated at 11.2 million dollars, that for oil at 8.2 million dollars and that for machinery and manufactured articles at 15.2 million dollars," the bank said.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTRY TO PROTEST NICARAGUAN 'SLANDER'

PA121912 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry will lodge two protests this afternoon with the Nicaraguan Government against the latest slanderous statements against our country. Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina said that the Nicaraguan Government leaders are trying to make Costa Rican territory appear to be a base of operations for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which is in fact fighting out of Honduran territory. Urbina said that Nicaragua has continued its verbal war of slander, and described it as a sign of its desperation following the impact of President Monge's tour through Europe.

GOVERNMENT CHARGES SANDINIST ARMY WITH ATTACK

PA121847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Costa Rica charged today that the Sandinist Army attacked its territory with heavy artillery in the last few hours, and has persisted at the same time "in its dangerous verbal war," which works against the peacekeeping objectives of the Contadora Group.

Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina said that several Sandinist artillery shells fell 6 km inside Costa Rican territory in the area of Pocosol, which reflects the "gravity of the aggression." Urbina announced that a meeting of the Joint Border Supervision and Prevention Commission, which was installed 2 weeks ago under the auspices of the Contadora Group, has been called immediately and that in the next few hours the Foreign Ministry will send two energetic protest notes to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH EPS ESTABLISHED

PA122328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 15 Jun 84

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Jorge Urbina, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, yesterday announced that in the future the Costa Rican Civil Guard and the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) will maintain permanent radio contact in an attempt to prevent border clashes. The acting foreign minister explained that this measure was decided at Thursday's meeting of the Contadora Group's Supervisory and Prevention Commission, which was held at the border town of Penas Blancas. Urbina said that "with the open communications between the Costa Rican police and the EPS, we have established a sort of fire discipline [disciplina de fuego] between the two forces." "Thanks to this, the two forces will not fire on each other."

SECURITY COUNCIL REVIEWING BORDER SITUATION

PA130238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Report by Beltran Meza]

[Text] A Security Council meeting started this afternoon with the participation of Acting President Alberto Fait Lizano, Second Vice President Armando Arauz, Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal, Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina, [words indistinct] Manuel Carvallo, and Johnny Campos. The meeting has continued into the evening. They are discussing the situation that prevails due to the [word indistinct] that is taking place in the northern border area with Nicaragua.

Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano revealed before joining the meeting some 30 minutes ago that he has received reports about 31 or more anti-Sandinists who crossed the border and have been practically arrested by our guards, bringing the total to 58. The Security Council is discussing the problem posed by the large number of counter-revolutionaries who cross our northern border and present a problem for the country, because we cannot receive them and we do not know what to do with them, the security minister said. He said Costa Rica is facing a grave problem, because these persons do not qualify as refugees; they are counterrevolutionaries, revolutionaries, or simply people who have abandoned the civil war and crossed over to Costa Rica. Hence, they must be disarmed and arrested until the Security Council decides what will be done about this conflict. Right now we do not have either the means to bring them here or to keep them there; this is the topic being discussed at the Security Council.

Reports about the attack state that it took place in the zone of Pocosol [words indistinct] anti-Sandinist raid against the Sandinist Army. This has left a toll of many dead and wounded. The wounded are being attended by the Costa Rican Red Cross because they can easily cross over. This problem must be solved for humanitarian reasons. In addition, the deputy foreign minister also said -- when asked about the protest notes that will be sent to Nicaragua -- that they will no longer be sent as in the past.

New measures will be adopted, and the protest notes will be drafted in stronger terms, because we will treat our neighbors as they treat us. The protest note will be drafted in stronger terms, and it will be sent tomorrow. The terms of the note will be revealed to the press.

Regarding the case of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] members who come and go without permits, and who do not present their identification papers when coming or going -- for example, Eden Pastora, who used a journalist visa to cross the border into Nicaragua for the press conference that caused the death of some Costa Ricans -- this will be investigated closely. Minister Solano said he will request the collaboration of [words indistinct] Security Council to act in a responsible way because [words indistinct] no collaboration, and he hoped to act in a legal way. He said it is not advisable to have members of organizations that have problems in other countries calmly crossing our borders. He said they should either stay in the country or not. If they leave, they should stay outside; if they come in, they should [words indistinct] their actions. The ministers, foreign minister, [words indistinct] regarding problems on our northern border and try to solve them.

As soon as the Security Council concludes, we will report about the resolutions adopted here, at the presidential palace.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT MONGE'S EUROPEAN TOUR

For reportage on the visit to the FRG, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and other West European countries by President Luis Alberto Monge, see the 5 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARABS TO PROTEST MONGE'S PRESENCE AT ILO

PA120435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Report from News Director Angulo Zeledon in Geneva -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge did not pay much attention this afternoon to the threat made by Arab countries, which have announced they will leave the ILO meeting tomorrow when President Monge begins to speak. From a total of 147 member-countries, 42 Arab representatives will cause a tremendous commotion by pounding on the tables and shouting, "Allah! Allah!" to protest Costa Rica's presence at the ILO. The motive behind the protest is Costa Rica's transfer of its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which resulted in many Arab nations' breaking relations with Costa Rica. Monge today described this threat as a diplomatic [word indistinct]. He said: The Arabs have carried out similar actions in the past against other government leaders, even against the French president last year.

EL SALVADOR

COPREFA ON REPORTED DISMISSAL OF ERP LEADER

PA122350 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] bulletin issued in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] The second in command of the People's Revolutionary Army, ERP, one of the five terrorist groups that operate in El Salvador, has fallen into disgrace within that organization, according to a U.S. news agency.

Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, 33, whose pseudonym is Baltazar, was until now the second in command of the unified revolutionary directorate, a conglomerate of heads of extremist organizations that concentrates the real subversive power, and uses the FMLN-FDR coalition as propaganda.

The U.S. news agency assumed that Medrano had been dismissed, when it was proven that he was excluded from signing -- as the second in command -- the latest ERP communique broadcast recently on a rebel station. Consequently, Medrano's disappearance from the terrorist high command is added to dark history of purges and murders that includes the names of important victims such as (Roque Dalton), [Ernesto] Jovel, Melida Anaya Montes, and the patriarch of terror Salvador Cayetano Carpio. alias Marcial.

It can also be said that Commander Medrano's or Baltazar's dismissal came immediately after the existence of an internal ERP document was revealed, in which its writer or writers said that [ERP Commander] Joaquin Villalobos is incapable of leading his fighters, who are now deserting in large numbers from the terrorist ranks.

Attention, we have a last minute report. Civil Defense forces are protecting El Paisnal. Theree dead and six missing from the Civil Defense forces are the results of last night's clashes in El Paisnal, 35 km north of San Salvador. the clash began when terrorist squads tried to take the town and the Civil Defense volunteers prevented the rebels' advance and deployment. So far, the details of the incident are unknown.

EMERGENCY PLANT SUPPLIES POWER IN SAN MIGUEL

PA112320 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] San Miguel, 9 Jun -- Electric power in this city and several towns in eastern El Salvador is being supplied by the gas-fed thermoelectric plant of El Jalacatal, since FMLN guerrillas destroyed several towers of the electric power distribution network between the San Lorenzo power station and San Miguel at 1930 last night. After a 20-minute blackout, the emergency power plant set up here by the Rio Lempa Executive Commission started supplying electric power. The destroyed towers are in Santa Anita canton. Another tower was blown up between San Rafael Cedros and the 15 September Dam. It was also reported that the guerrillas have intensified their actions because more than 15 cars were stopped by them on the Coastal Highway yesterday and the drivers and passengers robbed. The guerrillas took a national waterworks truck with them. They made a stand near the turnoff to El Espino. This worries the freight movers and the people in general because the guerrillas had decreased their attacks.

FPL GROUP REPORTS ACTIONS, CRITICIZES DUARTE

PA111636 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1809 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, which is part of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL]. sent us a communique a few minutes ago. It states that in the context of their "In the Face of the Yankee Intervention, the People in Arms Will WIn," campaign, they wish to report the following political and military actions.

On 20 May, they ambushed members of the Civil Defense 2 km south of Comasagua, causing six casualties, three dead and three wounded. The communique adds that on 23 May, they destroyed two high-voltage towers between Quetzaltepeque and (Japa), near Mataderos.

They also report the destruction of a high-voltage tower near San Antonio Abad on 1 June. On the same day, they displayed propaganda banners on the road that leads to the port of La Libertad, where they clashed with Army troops. There were no casualties.

They claim responsibility for the bombing of a Shell gas station on General Escalan Avenue on 8 June. This action was reportedly carried out by a unit from their special elite forces.

Part of the communique reads: These operations are our front's response to Yankee imperialism's political and military interventionist schemes in Central America, exemplified by the transformation of Honduras into a huge operations center, the attacks by the CIA-financed and led counterrevolutionary bands against the heroic Nicaraguan people, and the "Grenadier I" maneuvers that are being conducted on El Salvador's borders. These interventionist schemes also include the puppet Salvadoran Army's genocidal operations in eastern El Salvador, and the increase of the death squads' acts of torture and murders in the cities, framed within the political context of the electoral farce that has brought genocidal Duarte to power. Our people knew him during his term as president of the Christian Democratic military junta. In that time, the worst possible criminal wave of repression and genocide was unleashed against the Salvadoran people. It included the intervention at the National University; the massacres of El Mozote in Morazan Department, which claimed more than 1,000 dead, and in Sumpul River in Chalatenango Department, in which more than 600 people were killed; the protection of the criminal death squads, whose actions include the assassination of Msgr Romero; the establishment of martial law and of the state of siege, which remain in effect; the murders, torture, and abductions carried out in the cities; and the destruction of fields in rural areas.

This is the gist of the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front's communique, which was sent to various media, including Cadena Sonora. The communique adds that for them, Duarte signifies the intensification and legalization of the Yankee imperialist strategy, based on demagogic reforms on the one hand and genocide and repression on the other, as is the case with the current genocidal operations being carried out on the eastern front. Slogans follow the statement. This has been a report on the communique issued by the political directorate of the FPL's Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front, which is part of the FMLN.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-REBEL MILITARY ACTIVITY

FMLN Ambush in La Union

PA122128 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Excerpts] As we reported at noon, we will now give additional news on the vehicle that was ambushed by FMLN troops, who set off a powerful bomb when members of the La Union regimental band were on their way to Anamoros, in La Union Department, which is celebrating its patron saint's day. According to reports, at noon today in the vicinity of Cerro Pando, before reaching the town of Anamoros, the guerrillas were presumably waiting for the Armed Forces truck to pass. When the vehicle passed in front of the mine, the guerrillas activated the mine from a considerable distance. The explosion almost destroyed the entire vehicle. Right after this, the insurgents opened fire with machineguns, killing 6 men and wounding 11. Among the dead were four musicians. Military sources said that the majority of the injured have already been transferred by helicopter to the San Salvador military hospital, and that the security officers who were traveling in another truck recovered the bodies and the wounded. They also reported that at least nine guerrillas were killed in clashes with the soldiers who were protecting the musicians.

Army Kills 10 Rebels

PA121215 San Salvador Television Educativa in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpt] In San Gerardo, in the eastern Department of San Miguel, troops from the 3d Infantry Brigade's Ponce Battalion ambushed a rebel group, killing eight and wounding several, according to a military report. In addition, soldiers from the 4th Infantry brigade, headquartered in El Paraiso, in the northern Department of Chalatenango, also staged a military action, killing two guerrillas and wounding several. The government troops also recovered M-16 and AR-15 rifles and various types of ammunition.

Clashes in El Paisnal

PA122304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Heavy clashes took place from late yesterday until early this morning between FMLN forces and the Civil Defense forces in El Paisnal, in San Salvador Department, according to a military source's report to YSU. According to the source, some 300 rebels attacked the Civil Defense headquarters and the mayor's office in El Paisnal, located 39 km north of the Salvadoran capital, beginning at approximately 2200 on Monday. The source also added that the clashes ended early Tuesday morning, and resulted in many rebel casualties. However, the source admitted that the government forces also suffered several casualties, but did not cite the number of victims, saying that the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, would give the official number of casualties suffered by the El Paisnal Civil Defense forces. Meanwhile, the source said that in the clashes one unidentified civilian was killed, and added that Mr Francisco Gonzalez, 40, and Jesus Flores, 16, had been kidnapped by the FMLN forces. He added that the Army confiscated several explosive devices from the guerrillas, as well as rifles, that the rebels left behind when they withdrew.

Venceremos on 9 Jun Actions

PA122013 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Attention: The FMLN seized the town of Santa Elena, in Usulutan Department. According to the report at 0515 on Saturday, 9 June, FMLN units made an incursion into the town of Santa Elena, Usulutan Department, where they (?organized) a meeting with the townspeople. The town was occupied for 3 and 1/2 hours, and after the FMLN's objectives were achieved, an orderly withdrawal was staged. On the town's outskirts, our units came across the dictatorship's forces and a 15-minute clash ensued, during which three memebers of the puppet Army, the defender of the wealthy oligarchs, were injured. We did not sustain any casualties.

Here is additional military information: On Saturday, 9 June, enemy forces made an incursion into our area, using four 5th Brigade companies. Their objective was to seize Santa Elena, Las Rosas, and La Esperanza. A clash ensued near Las Rosas between forces from our Rafael Aguinada Carranza Battalion and the dictatorship's forces. The enemy's casualties have not been determined. For our part, we had no problems. The enemy withdrew without being able to advance toward our positions.

In the last few days, the FMLN has carried out actions continuously, dealing blow after blow and wearing out the puppet units, which have had no rest in Usulutan Department.

According to a report received from the [word indistinct] area in (?Jiquilisco), Usulutan Department, at 0800 on Saturday, 9 June, enemy forces belonging to the Arce and (Patrato) Battalions sustained three casualties -- two dead and one injured -- when a booby-trap planted by our units near the canton of Potrerillos exploded. At 0930 on the same Saturday, units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade ambushed an Arce Battalion patrol in a place known as [words indistinct], Potrerillos. As a result of this ambush, four members of the Arce Battalion were killed and three others were injured. We sustained one casualty in the action.

FMLN ANNOUNCES CAMPAIGN AGAINST COTTON HARVEST

PA130118 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Attention, attention, to the following information: All the FMLN units deployed throughout the national territory, especially in the cotton-producing areas, have received precise instructions to tell the medium-scale producers, agricultural cooperatives, and large landowners about the FMLN's decision to forbid the cotton harvest this year.

This measure has been decreed given that the cotton sowing period has started, and cotton represents one of the national economy's sources of income that produces the most foreign exchange for the government that represents the oligarchical groups. This foreign exchange is used to support the government's Army and its war against the people's forces.

Since the measure will be strictly enforced, we issue a call to the medium-scale producers and agricultural cooperatives so that they will now produce basic grains for the people's consumption.

We also report that the instructions issued to our units to increase their sabotage activities against the cotton harvest will also apply to all the fundamental basic economic sources that allow the dictatorship to collect foreign exchange for its war against the people and the FMLN. This applies to the large coffee plantations, the coffee mills, the sugarcane plantations, the sugar mills, the international trade of large government and private enterprises, etc.

Sabotage measures will be harshly applied against exploiting companies or state-owned enterprises that refuse to comply with the workers' demands. We report to the workers that our units have received instructions to support their demands in the urban and agricultural work centers that are near the areas controlled by the units. This also applies to those work centers that our forces find in their path or about which they receive information.

Our units will demand that the companies or their general managers and representatives at the work centers fully comply with the workers' demands, mainly regarding salaries. We will soon issue a salary scale for the agricultural workers, and it should be respected and complied with. We issue a call to all the cooperatives -- mainly the agricultural cooperatives -- to present their demands to the state's financial organizations.

The dictatorship's war economy is using our national funds and U.S. imperialism's millions for its military expenses, thus leaving the people and workers in a difficult situation. It also leaves the cooperatives, the medium-scale producers, and the small-scale producers -- which need resources to operate -- in a difficult situation. Our people live in poverty, and this poverty has become even worse due to the economic policy of the dictatorships that have always ruled the country according to the oligarchic millionaires' interests.

The dictatorship recently granted 10 million colones to the large cotton producers, who had threatened to stop the cotton sowing activities. Meanwhile, thousands of workers have been threatened to make them withdraw their just demands and cancel their strikes in demand of salary increases and better working conditions. Nevertheless, the people and the workers are no longer subject to exploitation. They now strengthen the struggle for their demands and advance unstoppably in their revolutionary war!

FARABUNDO MARTI ON DUARTE RESPONSE TO CONTADORA

PA120359 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Yesterday Jose Napoleon Duarte once again rejected the Contadora Group's peace efforts by proposing measures to delay the search for a solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Duarte met yesterday with a commission of the Contadora Group which visited our country to [words indistinct] new obstacles so as to prevent the solution that our people desire.

Duarte wants to give seven lives to that cat, proposing that the Contadora peace plan first pass through [words indistinct]. The Duarte regime's (?position) contrasts with our willingness to hold a dialogue (?without) prior conditions so that the war will not be prolonged and so that the number of victims among our people will not increase.

The prolonging of the war in our country and its regionalization throughout Central America only favor the big U.S. arms industry. The U.S. military industry obtains huge profits from the blood of our people and from the sale to the dictatorship of military materiel, much of which is really junk left over from the wars that the gringos have waged against brother peoples.

Through his seven phases, through his delaying and irresponsible proposals, Duarte wants the human, social, and economic costs of the war to increase. As a result, the greatest burden of this injustice will fall on the people's shoulders.

With Duarte we will only have more hunger and exploitation! With Duarte we will not find a solution! With the FMLN, a government of broad participation!

FARABUNDO MARTI ON COSTA RICAN NEGOTIATING ROLE

PA130226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] French television has stated that Costa Rica plays a key role for negotiation in Central America. This statement coincides with President Monge's visit to France. Costa Rica has offered its embassy in San Salvador for holding talks between the Duarte regime and the FMLN-FDR, a proposal to which our fronts have replied positively.

VENCEREMOS ON CASUALTIES FROM MORAZAN 'BOMBING'

PA121955 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The dictatorship's Air Force has killed several children in Morazan Department. According to the report, at 1740 on 10 June a Salvadoran Air Force A-37 airplane bombed the cantons of El Junquillal, La Guacamaya, and [name indistinct] in Morazan Department, killing 8-year-old Jose Roman Rivas.

(?The other killed) was 6-year-old Jose Leon Dan Vivas, while a 10-year-old girl named Vilma was injured in the bombing. We must make a correction: 8-year-old Jose Roman Rivas died in the bombing, while 6-year-old Jose Leon Dan Vivas and a 10-year old girl named Vilma were injured. In other worlds, one child was killed, and two were injured as a result of the bombing of Morazan Department of puppet Jose Napoleon Duarte's Air Force.

This is the peace offered by Duarte, the new puppet of imperalism. This is the dialogue that Duarte demagogically spoke about, a dialogue involving A-37's sent by Reagan's [word indistinct] (government to kill our (?children).

VENCEREMOS REITERATES HONDURAN BOMBING CHARGE

PA121820 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Attention, pay close attention: In our Sunday broadcast, we reported the fact that the Salvadoran Air Force bombed the Honduran town of El Quebrachal, in the jurisdiction of Colomoncagua. Now, the Salvadoran Armed Forces, through Colonel Lopez Grijalba and the lie-manufacturing machine known as the Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, have denied our report.

We urge the human rights organizations and the Honduran press to go to El Quebrachal, in Colomoncagua, to verify that this action was indeed perpetrated against Honduran territory and the Honduran people by Jose Napoleon Duarte's administration.

Salvadoran Air Force planes entered Honduran territory and bombed one of its towns. Salvadoran Air Force planes violated Honduran territory and sovereignty, so we ask the humanitarian organizations in Honduras to demand that the Honduran Government protest this genocidal action.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON BORDER CLASH, 'GRENADIER I'

PA100212 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] A Spanish doctor is listed among the civilians murdered by a Honduran patrol in the border region between El Salvador and Honduras. The Spanish doctor, Helisenda Portabella, looked after the refugees at the Mesa Grande camp. She and two other women were murdered by Honduran troops -- who have claimed that they were part of an FMLN guerrilla column. Nevertheless, Honduran officials have not shown the weapons that were confiscated from those alleged guerrilla members. In addition, three other women were arrested. The corpses of the victims of this new crime showed signs of having been tortured and raped before being executed.

Only U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte's pressures made the "Grenadier I" maneuvers possible according to recent reports by the U.S. newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST. This prestigious U.S. newspaper published a report saying that the "Grenadier I" maneuvers were nearly canceled when differences arose with the Honduran military leaders -- who organized General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez' ousting. THE WASHINGTON POST reports that only Negroponte's pressures were able to overcome the Honduran officials' reticence and opposition to the "Grenadier I" maneuvers. We have already reported that the maneuvers include the participation of Honduran, U.S., and Salvadoran troops.

VENCEREMOS NOTES GUATEMALAN ARMY-EGP CLASH

PA102106 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Army suffered at least 21 casualties in the past few hours in skirmishes with the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP], a member of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], in El Quiche Department, in the northern area of Guatemala. A war bulletin issued by the EGP reports that besides the 21 casualties inflicted on General Mejia Victores dictatorship troops, the revolutionary military units seized 2 mortars and 4 rifles.

FDR'S ZAMORA ON DIALOGUE, U.S. 'INTERVENTION'

PA111800 San Jose LA NACION INTERNACIONAL in Spanish 7-13 Jun 84 p 7

[FDR Executive Committee member Ruben Zamora interviewed via telephone on 29 May by correspondent Marlene Cambronero P.]

[Text] [Cambronero] How do you see El Salvador's future now that Jose Napoleon Duarte has taken office?

[Zamora] It is very difficult to say at this point what Duarte will do. For one thing, the power structures have not changed at all as a result of these elections. The U.S. Embassy, the Army, and the oligarchy are still the fundamental forces that wield the real power.

But Duarte and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] have made promises: to put an end to the death squads and to effectively control the military sector, among others. The government will have to have real power to accomplish this.

Our prediction is that the Duarte administration will have little chance of keeping its promises unless it agrees to hold a dialogue, to find a solution. Real power must be made evident by specific actions and positions, and what we have seen to date is discouraging.

It was as a result of negotiations that Colonel Castillo was released by the FMLN in exchange for nine political prisoners, and it was also within this context that the three changes in the Armed Forces command structure took place. Both events preceded Duarte's inauguration as president, which, in our opinion, is a clear sign from the Army to the government that it is the Armed Forces that will handle military affairs and that the current president must not meddle in that area. We also know of a letter that was signed by a significant number of Salvadoran Army commanders stating that their position toward the current government was as I just described. But we don't want to prejudge in this kind of situation. We maintain an open attitude, and are willing to view the facts and to make our assessments on the basis of them.

[Cambronero] There have been reports about the request for dialogue that the FMLN-FDR presented to the Duarte administration. What are the chances that the president will agree to a negotiated solution?

[Zamora] So far, we have not received an answer from Duarte, but we hope that we will have one in the next few days. It is the president, of course, who can best tell you about the prospects. All that I can say is that some factors favor a negotiated solution, while others work against it.

The favorable domestic factors are internal forces, such as the Catholic Church, the Democratic Popular Unity, which is a part of Duarte's alliance; and a sector of the Armed Forces that supports dialogue. The concept of a negotiated solution also has received international support from forces such as the Socialist International, democratic American and European countries, and important U.S. political sectors, particularly the Democratic Party opposition in the Senate.

Meanwhile, there are three basic factors against it. There is the traditional Salvadoran oligarchy, which is opposed to a political solution on principle, as it feels that its interests would be threatened by this. There is also the Reagan administration, which is pursuing a solution for Central America involving armed confrontation; and third, there is a sector of the military that feels that a political solution would constitute a threat to their privileges.

I believe that the efforts that are put forth by all of us who seek a political solution will determine to a great extent what factors will prevail in this balance of power, but no one can predict what the results will be so far.

[Cambronero] The FDR and the FMLN have insisted that the Salvadoran Armed Forces and the Reagan administration meddled in the recent elections. How much meddling was there?

[Zamora] I think that Duarte's victory was the result of several factors, the most important of which was that he was the candidate most preferred by the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government financed a good portion of the election campaign waged by the man who now is the president of El Salvador. The North Americans also promoted the elections, and practically forced the Salvadoran Government to hold them at a given time. We believe that the basic purpose was not to support the country's democratization but to bolster President Reagan's reelection campaign in the United States.

As for the Armed Forces, there have been charges that they coerced voters to favor one candiate or another, depending upon the particular likings of departmental commanders.

Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] has accused some Army sectors of openly supporting Duarte, while the Christian Democrats filed similar charges about military men who preferred ARENA. I believe that the Armed Forces agreed to the elections so that they could continue to receive U.S. military aid. Thus, they accepted the elections and participated in them, from a military point of view, of course.

[Cambronero] You have said that the U.S. Government supported the elections in El Salvador in order to promote President Reagan's reelection. What is your basis for this statement?

[Zamora] It is fairly clear that the Reagan administration has created the necessary logistical conditions for intervention in El Salvador. The construction of military airports in Honduras and the continuous sequential maneuvers over the last several months would permit the United States to land some 40,000 men in a 24-hour period.

What Reagan lacks right now is suitable political conditions in his own country for such an intervention, because the U.S. people do not want to see a new Vietnam in Central America.

The reelection of the current U.S. President could produce the necessary political conditions for such intervention, for President Reagan would then argue that the people gave him the mandate with their votes to continue and further develop his military policy for the isthmus.

[Cambronero] If there is no negotiated solution in El Salvador, how might Jose Napoleon Duarte's government facilitate this military intervention?

[Zamora] I believe that the fact that Jose Napoleon Duarte can be presented in the United States as a "democratically elected" president helps to create the political conditions necessary for Reagan's intervention. With this situation, it will be easier for the U.S. President "to sell" the idea to the U.S. people that the U.S. military presence in El Salvador is necessary, as it is for the purpose of defending a democratically elected government. This is the most dangerous aspect of Duarte's election.

FDR VICE PRESIDENT ON CONTADORA, DUARTE

PA130248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jun (AFP) -- FDR Vice President Eduardo Calles has said that the Contadora Group continues to be "the only hope for political work in favor of the peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America in general and in El Salvador in particular."

In a telephone interview broadcast on San Salvador's Radio Sonora this afternoon, Calles said in Mexico City that "we continue to view the Contadora efforts as positive." However, Calles believes that the U.S. involvement and responsibility in the Central American conflict should be more clearly pointed out.

Calles clarified that the FDR and the FMLN could not accept in general terms the provisions established by Contadora "if it is not through specific agreements between the two fronts and the Salvadoran Government."

Regarding the objectives of an "open agenda" dialogue with Jose Napoleon Duarte's government, Calles indicated that the goal is to modify the structures in order to solve "the basis of the crisis the people are suffering."

Praising the attitude of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who has offered to be a mediator, Calles expressed concern over the attitude of President Duarte, "who is putting up obstacles" to a possible dialogue, such as demanding the laying down of weapons. He described Duarte's position as "ambiguous" because on the one hand he says he is willing to hold a dialogue, conditioning it to a cease-fire, and on the other hand he also works to obtain more U.S. military aid. Calles said the demand to lay down weapons is "absurd" because it would be the same as demanding that Duarte resign from the presidency in order to begin the dialogue.

Rejecting Duarte's charge that the political front does not have command over the military front, Calles said that this is an "ill-intentioned interpretation," since there is no separation between the two fronts and instead there is an alliance in which the two act in coordination.

The FDR vice president said he has no knowledge about the kidnapping and subsequent release of a brother of the defense minister, adding that what he knows about the case comes from the press.

Regarding the development of the war, Calles said that the aggressive escalation by the Reagan administration could lead to a "massive and direct intervention" that could even nullify Duarte, who would just become a decorative figure. "If the path of dialogue fails, the only thing left would be to deepen the war, with all its risks," Calles said.

GUATEMALA

2,500 REFUGEES FEARING NEW ATTACK REPORTEDLY LOST

PA112338 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 10 Jun 84 p 3

[Article by Edgar Octavio Giron Castillo]

[Text] Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico -- Some 2,500 Guatemalan refugees lost in the La Candona jungles could die as a result of fear caused by rumors of new attacks by armed men on the refugee camps located on the Mexico-Guatemala border. The dispersed group survived the El Chupadero massacre, which took place last 30 April, and were relocated to the Las Delicias farm, 9 km from the Guatemalan border. Many of the refugees are suffering gastrointestinal diseases, especially the women, children, and elderly, and they also lack the food needed to survive while other Guatemalans have been transferred to Campeche, 200 km from Guatemala, for permanent relocation.

Andrade on Refugees Situation

PA112350 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran has said that he has not been officially notified by Mexican authorities about the situation of a considerable number of Guatemalans who have sought refuge in that country and who are presumably lost in the La Candona jungles. International press reports state that some of the refugee groups who survived a massacre at a camp in El Chupadero in Chiapas, Mexico, left the area because they feared new criminal attacks, thus entering the jungle and becoming lost.

However, questioned about the case of these Guatemalan refugees, Mexican Ambassador to Guatemala Rafael Macedo Figueroa said he had not been notified by his government on any incident of this nature, but he said he would request information. The Mexican ambassador also explained that in past weeks his country's authorities have been transferring the Guatemalan refugees who were at camps near the border. During most of the transfers carried out so far, all of the refugees have been given proper attention.

Meanwhile, Guatemalan Foreign Minister Andrade Diaz-Duran, on being asked about the situation of the refugees in Mexico, said that this is one of the topics included in the peace proposal being advanced by the four Contadora Group foreign ministers, and as a result a feasible and concrete solution is expected.

EDITORIAL VIEWS CONTADORA EFFORTS, NICARAGUA

PA120143 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Faith in the Contadora Group"]

[Excerpts] The Contadora Group foreign ministers are right in feeling proud of having accomplished negotiations between U.S. and Nicaraguan representatives, because this opens the door to a possible solution to the Central American conflict through talks and an appeal to common sense. However, great political experience is not needed to understand that a step of this nature is a weak as the true intentions of those who take it.

A brief review of recent history shows that all decisions to negotiate in conflicts where representative forces from the Eastern bloc participate -- Vietnam, for example -- have been used as a sort of rest, a diplomatic withdrawal, in order to strengthen their military position. Once attained, this achievement coincides with a "stagnation" in the talks and renewed action in the battlefield. The Western countries have fallen into this trap over and over again.

Even if a peace treaty for Central American were signed, there is no guarantee that it would be fulfilled by any of the parties, especially by the Sandinists. The only solution to achieve authentic peace in the Central American region is the organization of free elections in Nicaragua, the result of which would be the expulsion from power of the group that has been in charge since Somoza's fall in 1979. However, to think that Ortega's withdrawal and that of the rest of the Sandinist commanders can be done peacefully and democratically is a result of historical ignorance.

As the Salvadorans did a few weeks ago and the Guatemalans will do within a few days, we will show our interest in improving our political life by going out in an orderly and massive way to vote for a constituent assembly. With this attitude we will convince U.S. representatives and senators, and even those who have played the role of useless fools, that there is good citizenship in our region to a much greater extent than there has ever been in the United States itself or in Western Europe, where no one has risked his life to fulfill the right to vote. In addition to economic aid there should be military aid, because lack of this would mean forgetting history, and he who forgets history is condemend to repeat it.

HONDURAS

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ARMY CLASH WITH ARMED GROUP

Battalion Commander's Remarks

PA120322 Teguciagalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 16

[Text] Santa Rosa de Copan -- The commander of the 12th Infantry Battalion stationed in Santa Rosa de Copan said over the weekend that the Salvadoran guerrillas who were captured during last Saturday's armed clash have been sent to Tegucigalpa. Colonel Carlos Mauricio Soto confirmed that three women, one of them identified as a Spanish doctor, were killed in the clash between a patrol of the 12th Battalion and a group of 30 people coming from El Salvador. He also confirmed that the military patrol captured two guerrillas. The Armed Forces had initially been told that three had been captured, but it was subsequently reported that two were captured and that a third individual who was wounded was able to escape. The Army has increased vigilance in this area. Meanwhile, the incident continues to be investigated.

Spanish Embassy on Citizen's Death

PA121734 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Spanish Embassy communique issued in Tegucigalpa on 11 June]

[Text] In regard to the death of Dr Helisenda Portabella Escueta in Cerro Suyate, Honduras, near the Honduran-Salvadoran border, on 2 June, the Spanish Embassy reports:

1. The Spanish Government learned of the Spanish subject's death of 6 June, when the Spanish ambassador to Honduras was notified. The Honduran ambassador in Madrid confirmed the report on 7 June to the general director of foreign policy for Latin America.

2. The Honduran Government has expressed its sadness at this tragic incident and has offered its full cooperation, not only in assisting the family of the deceased to transport the body back to Spain and to meet pertinent regulations, but in conducting a full investigation of the circumstances that led to her death.

3. The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified the Portabella family and remains in constant communication with it. From the start, and out of respect for the family's proper wishes, the incident has been kept within the limits of due discretion.

4. Dr Portabella came to Central America in April 1983 to work voluntarily for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in the Mesa Grande refugee camp. She has been registered at the Spanish consulate in Tegucigalpa since the date of her arrival in Honduras.

5. Though it is premature to draw conclusions on the basis of the investigations that the Honduran authorities are conducting, the Honduran Government has confirmed that Dr Portabella Escueta was killed in a clash between the Honduran Army and a Salvadoran armed group that was advancing toward the Mesa Grande refugee camp.

6. Dr Portabella was not active in any political party. She was known for her humanitarian spirit and her professional zeal, which was undoubtedly the true motive for her unfortunate presence in a combat area. The Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs deeply regrets the death of Dr Portabella.

GROUP ARRESTED SAID PLANNING DESTABILIZATION

PA120234 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 11 Jun 84 p 58

[Text] The alleged subversives arrested in El Progreso, Yoro Department, could have been plotting to destabilize the Roberto Suazo Cordova government, military sources have reported.

Twenty-four hours after being arrested in an operation carried out by a counterinsurgency unit, it has been established that most of those arrested are reportedly involved in the alleged plot. The source indicated that the group of arrested individuals was reportedly planning a number of public disorders ranging from strikes in labor centers to the seizure of bridges in the northern region.

The military intelligence and investigative police were able to thwart the plan that had been drawn up last week and that also had the objective of paralyzing activities in the production region in Guaymas, Yoro. The source added that a similar situation was to occur in the "Perla del Ulua" Institute and the area of Guanchia, where thousands of workers were going to hold strikes "against the state institutions."

A special counterinsurgency unit has been stationed in the location where the military district used to be headquartered in El Progreso so as to prevent any logistical support for the prisoners. On Friday morning, two Air Force helicopters transported military personnel of the 3rd Infantry Battalion to that location.

The mobilization of troops and policemen aboard the helicopters caused surprise and general alarm among the townspeople "because everything occurred in a matter of minutes."

The source disclosed that "the suspects will give details of their planned activities against taxes and for the destabilization of the government, and they will have to explain the large amount of Marxist-Leninist literature that was found when they were arrested and their slogans calling for the disruption of the social peace in our country."

WORKERS TO STRIKE 20 JUNE AGAINST NEW TAXES

PA121744 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Excerpts] We received a report this morning that more than 145,000 workers from 74 labor unions affiliated with the Confederation of Honduran Workers, CTH, will strike on 20 June.

The report came from Mariano de Jesus Gonzalez, president of the CTH's general executive committee, who said that the national strike is intended to protest the National Congress' approval of a new tax package.

Mariano Gonzalez said that the strike will last until the National Congress decides to revoke most of the new taxes imposed in the so-called "Public Sector Financial Adjustment Plan."

The well-known labor union leader from the northern coastal area said that the fiscal measures approved by the government through the National Congress adversely affect 80 percent of the working class. Hence, the CTH has decided to oppose these measures until other solutions are found.

Asked about the measures that the government could take to prevent the strike, the CTH president said: We are determined to face those who oppose us. He added: If the government is not willing to negotiate, we will have to resort to forceful measures.

We repeat, the CTH and 145,000 workers in 74 labor unions have declared a strike for 20 June unless the government seeks solutions that are less damaging to the people's economy.

TRIBUNAL OVERRULES NATIONAL PARTY EXPULSIONS

PA121728 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] In an important meeting yesterday, the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE], the country's highest electoral organization, overruled the expulsions decided on at the convention of the National Party of Honduras.

As you may recall, that convention, the results of which were nullified by the TNE, expelled National Party members (Juan Miguel Funes Padilla), Juan Pablo Urrutia, Hector Sabillon Cruz, (Mario Calix Urtecho), and (Guadalupe Lardizabal).

The TNE also anulled the National Party conventions that elected Juan Alberto Melgar Castro to the presidency of that party's central committee.

NICARAGUA

MILITARY-CONTRA FIGHTING REPORTED IN SOUTH

PA121516 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] A counterrevolutionary group entered our territory on Friday, 8 June, through Machuca and (Islas Frescas), 10 and 15 km, respectively, southeast of El Castillo in Rio San Juan Department. This action by the CIA-sponsored contras is being supported by mortar fire on our troops from Costa Rica, specifically from the Las Mercedes hill and from a place located across from (Islas Aguas Frescas) in Alajuela Province.

Our troops have been fighting every day since last Friday. They have dealt harsh blows to the enemy, seizing military supplies such as machineguns, rifles, and grenade launchers. Several counterrevolutionaries have reportedly been captured and are being held prisoner.

It has also been learned that on Sunday, 10 June, a Hughes 500 helicopter flew from Costa Rica toward the (Crucitas) hill, 7 km southeast of (Islas Aguas Frescas) in Nicaragua, and rescued a counterrevolutionary leader who had been surrounded by our troops. This helicopter later returned to its place of origin in Costa Rica.

EPS: 400 Rebels Dead in 2 Weeks

PA121816 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Managua, 12 Jun (AFP) -- The Sandinist People's Army (EPS) claims to have inflicted "at least 400 dead" in the past 2 weeks on the rebels fighting in the northern Departments of Matagalpa and Jinotega, 190 km north of Managua. Two Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) commands have been concentrated in that region since mid-March and have made deep incursions into Nicaraguan territory.

During a tour of the region, Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Section, said that the anti-Sandinists are trying to place as many men as possible in the country's interior, adding that these forces intend to make attacks on peasant townships, to hinder the upcoming 19 July celebrations, and to create an unfavorable climate for the elections.

Meanwhile, the EPS is continuing its offensive in the southern part of the country near El Castillo, close to the Costa Rican border, where there have been clashes with the rebel groups since last week.

Voice of Sandino Cited on Losses

PA130224 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Text] Managua [dateline as heard] -- Voice of Sandino, the main voice of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has said that skirmishes occurred near San Juan de Tepano, (Casamigo), (Aguas Frescas), Cano Negro, (Los Jocotes), and La Esperanza. La Esperanza is south of Lake Nicaragua. [passage indistinct] Sandinist troops said that some Sandinist People's Army [EPS] troops fell in Costa Rican territory.

This is ARDE's first offensive since Pastora was wounded on 30 May in Nicaragua, near the border with Costa Rica, during a press conference. The explosion of a powerful bomb caused burns [words indistinct] reporters and six rebels were killed in the explosion. Pastora is currently recuperating in Venezuela.

The heavy clashes being waged in southern Nicaragua north of the San Juan River have resulted in 209 dead -- 9 ARDE members and 200 EPS troops. Over the weekend 2,000 Sandinist soldiers attacked ARDE positions in southern Nicaragua.

This afternoon an undetermined number of wounded ARDE men entered Costa Rica to be treated at the hospital in San Carlos. Six Costa Rican Red Cross units were deployed to [word indistinct] to transfer the rebels. The Rural Guard received the wounded at the northern border and later handed them over to the Red Cross. San Jose Red Cross units may leave at any moment for San Carlos should the emergency require their aid.

Meanwhile, an ARDE spokesman said that the EPS destroyed their hospital located on the banks on the San Juan River.

Foreign Ministry on Attacks

PA130436 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique, issued in Managua on 12 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announces that: Since Saturday morning, 9 June, groups of mercenaries stationed in Costa Rica on Las Mercedes hill and in the area of (Aguas Frescas) have been attacking with mortars the Nicaraguan areas known as Machuca and (Aguas Frescas) [repetition of name as heard] located 17 km southwest and 12 km southeast of El Castillo respectively. During their attacks the mercenary groups have received supplies and support from boats, which also aid in the evacuation of the wounded. A Hughes helicopter in the Nicaraguan area of Machuca later flew into Costa Rica through the (Crucitas) hills.

The mercenary groups that raided the national territory withdrew today through the Costa Rican area located at the mouth of the Infiernillo River, 14 km southwest of El Castillo and through (Isla La Campana), 17 km southeast of El Castillo, and have settled in the place known as (Hacienda Las Delicias), located 8 km southwest of El Castillo, in Costa Rica. From here they have been firing mortars.

The Nicaraguan Government has maintained continuous communication with the Costa Rican authorities to notify them of these incidents and to request that the mercenary bands stationed in their territory be decreased and controlled. Actions such as the ones described tend to affect Costa Rican neutrality and damage the cordial relations that exist between the two peoples and governments. Nicaragua expects that the mechanisms of the Supervisory and Prevention Commission will help in the solution of these situations.

OFFICIAL REPORTS EXPLOSIVES SEIZED IN LEON

PA120410 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] David Blanco, the Interior Minister delegate in the 2d Region, has warned about the possibility of terrorist actions against economic targets, specifically in the western area of the country.

The Interior Ministry delegate reported the seizure of explosives and rocket launchers in various points of the City of Leon, which he described as evidence of counterrevolutionary activity. Commander Blanco added that explosive material was found in two houses and that two LAW rockets were found in the Chinandega airport. Apparently due to defects in the mechanism they could not be fired.

In military reports issued by Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega, defense minister, it has been disclosed that these kinds of actions include sabotage of economic targets, actions to intimidate the population, and attacks on leaders of the revolution.

'FORMER CIA AGENT' CITED ON ARMS FOR EL SALVADOR

PA121825 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The CIA has systematically forged the data about Nicaragua's alleged involvement in the provision of weapons to El Salvador in order to justify U.S. aggression, a former CIA analyst has asserted.

David MacMichael, who worked for the agency from March 1983, reviewing all the material on the Managua government's alleged ties with the Salvadoran insurgents, has told THE NEW YORK TIMES that it is simply not true that Nicaragua has been supplying weapons to the guerrillas. Not a single report substantiating this charge has been confirmed since 1981, he indicated. The White House has exaggerated in order to justify its efforts to overthrow the Sandinist government, MacMichael explained. Were these charges true, he added, how could the CIA explain the fact that after so long the powerful United States has been unable to intercept a single ship or plane loaded with weapons for El Salvador?

The former CIA agent represented the agency at several meetings held to outline plans for halting the alleged arms shipments for the Salvadoran guerrillas. He explained that this issue was barely discussed, however, because the only issue raised at these forums involved ways to help the mercenaries who are attacking the Nicaraguan people and territory.

FSLN SENDS CONDOLENCES ON BERLINGUER'S DEATH

PA121613 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[FSLN National Directorate message to Central Committee of Italian Communist Party; date not given]

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate deeply regrets the demise of Companero Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, who dedicated his life to defending the interests of the proletariat and the exploited masses. Deploring his physical loss, we extend our most sincere condolences to the millions of Italian communists who, in honor of his memory, today undertake the commitment to continue the struggle for peace and social development for all peoples.

Free Fatherland or Death!

[Signed] Bayardo Arce Castano, Commander of the Revolution and Coordinator of the Political Committee of the FSLN National Directorate

FPR TO ASK STATE COUNCIL TO WITHDRAW MEDIA BILL

PA121532 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] will formally ask the State Council today to withdraw the social communications media bill, which has been included in the State Council's agenda for ordinary session No 5. The FPR announced its decision to seek the withdrawal of this bill from debate last Friday after receiving a request that it do so from the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists' national executive branch. The argument used is that the country's current situation, which is marked by an intensification of the escalating aggression, does not permit attention to be diverted from issues connected with the country's defense.

The State Council plenum will also hear a report on a special income tax bill from the Finance and People's Consumption Commission.

Debate Suspended on Bill

PA122144 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Members of the State Council at noon today unanimously approved the request made by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, to withdraw the social communications media bill from State Council debates, since the current situation in the country requires the people's full attention. The FPR noted that the grave situation resulting from the attacks suffered by Nicaragua have made it necessary to turn the country into a real rearguard, and that the difficult moments we are facing have also affected the social communications media bill.

At the same time, the FPR still believes in the need for a law on social communications media, as an important and necessary step in the process of institutionalizing the revolution. Therefore, it leaves open the possibility of resuming the debates as soon as there are better conditions in the country.

Following the cancellation of the debates on this bill, the State Council approved the amendments to the special income tax law.

PARTY LEADERS DISCUSS FPR UNITY, OTHER ISSUES

PA122030 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 0230 GMT 12 Jun 84

["Political Debates" program, sponsored by the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, with host Freddie Rostran; Gustavo Tablada, coordinator of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution; Mauricio Diaz, secretary general of the Popular Social Christian Party; Luis Sanchez, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Subcommander Rafael Solis, secretary of the State Council and FSLN representative in the Patriotic Front; and Adolfo Evertsz, Nicaraguan Socialist Party representative in the Front -- live]

[Excerpts] [Sanchez] As Freddie said when he began this program, our country is undergoing a very serious economic, social, political, and particularly military situation. As Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the national defense minister, described it last week, this serious situation is fundamentally the result of the counterrevolutionaries' war and of the virtually open military, economic, political, and diplomatic war that the U.S. Government is waging on our country, people, and revolution.

For the Socialists all of this is a source of great concern, because we feel that only through peaceful work and political and social stability, institutionalized democratically within the framework of revolutionary changes, will our people be able to create a new life, to reconstruct the country, and to reorganize the social, political, and economic life that the Nicaraguan revolution seeks, to satisfy our people's legitimate aspirations.

However, the Socialists are not only worried about this. We are also concerned about the fact that the defense of the homeland and the revolution must be the highest priority in our physical and spiritual efforts.

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN] feels that while we face this grave situation -- perhaps the worst faced by the revolution since 1979 -- while all of the reactionaries and all of the counterrevolutionaries regroup and merge, it makes no sense that the revolutionary parties seem to be moving toward division and the very existence of our most important source of unity, the FPR, is being threatened. We believe that this demands -- and this is the crux of the message that the PSN has brought to this Political Debates program -- an evaluation, criticism and self-criticism, which must be honest and courageous; and a true willingness to rectify the situation, in order to save, strengthen, and develop our democratic-revolutionary unity, both in width and in depth.

[Rostran] The Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] has made some remarks in the last few days about the trend in and functioning of the FPR. It has given the FSLN 30 days to begin a redefinition of the FPR, under the condition that if such a process is not initiated, it, the PPSC, will withdraw from the patriotic-revolutionary alliance that is the FPR. In the face of the call for unity made by Sanchez, it is certain that Diaz will have an important statement to make tonight.

[Diaz] [Passage omitted] Unfortunately, for certain sectors, unity is not expressed within the FPR. To certain sectors, including the FSLN, this unity is expressed in other ways with the participation of sectors of the old bourgeoisie that have great interest and share high-level responsibilities in the revolutionary state's bureaucratic and administrative apparatus.

Therefore, we are honestly and frankly worried about the destiny of the FPR. When we said that redefinitions must be made in 30 days, we did so because the FSLN and we, as allies, must convert the FPR into an instrument that is capable of representing the policy of national unity that the Government of National Reconstruction promotes, which is not being shown at the moment.

In addition, it is very important for us to note that this redefinition is our task. We feel that if we want to redefine the FPR, we can. We have repeatedly made proposals in this regard to the various parties, but so far nothing has been done about it.

[Solis] In the first place, we wanted to tell the companeros who are listening that we have come to this program aware of the seriousness of the situation the country is experiencing particularly the difficulties in the northern region, the need to unify all the forces around defense, and the need to discuss various political problems that have been mentioned in recent days and that have caused expectation. The FSLN wants to clearly, firmly, and with certainty state that the elections planned for 4 November 1984 will be held, and that there has been no change in the decision in this regard.

In view of Companero Freddie Rostran's statement and LA PRENSA's insinuations on Friday, we also want to clarify that the remarks made by Companero Gustavo Tablada have not been expressed on behalf of the FPR, but on behalf of the PSN, and they express that party's view, which we respect.

We heard this view in a bilateral meeting which we held on Thursday. It was not a discussion within the FPR, and much less one that resulted in any agreement. Gustavo has expressed his party's position. We respectfully feel that it is a position that they believe is justified, but neither the FPR nor the FSLN has decided to consider the postponing of the elections.

The truth is that for the past few months, proposals from the PSN and the PPSC have been under discussion. These deal with the way that the three FPR parties should participate in the electoral process. The companeros of the PPSC reiterated their proposal last week in a meeting with the FSLN. I reiterate that for months there has been discussion about different ways to participate in the elections. The discussions and meetings on this have been private, so it would not be correct to indicate how much agreement has been reached or what the situation is of those discussions. We believe we will have to wait for further development of those discussions, and that this is not the opportune moment for each party to establish deadlines or to state the way in which it will participate in the elections when, at least with regard to the election of the representatives to the national assembly, there is as yet no final decision. We insist that we do not think that we should give the impression that a party is being pressured -- I wouldn't go so far as to say blackmailing, but pressuring it -- to make a decision on proposals about its participation in the elections because we do not even think that the FPR has ever been considered, at least in its program and its subsequent development, as an alliance for electoral objectives. The patriotic and revolutionary alliance that the three parties present here comprise has had fundamental objectives that are superior to and go beyond an electoral process. In any case, we believe that a redefinition of what the FPR has been so far should be the product of the electoral results and not of pressures regarding an electoral process that is beginning and a campaign that has yet to begin. We believe that wisdom and maturity must be maintained in all these discussions.

We insist that the FPR should continue to represent the unity of the revolutionary forces, and we feel that it would be a big error by the parties that comprise it, in this case the companeros of the PPSC, to bring about situations that could result in the dissolution in practice of the FPR.

[Rostran] Listeners throughout the country, you are probably listening to one of the most important "Political Debates" programs ever broadcast. We say it is one of the most important programs because this is a public session of the FPR, in which its destiny is practically being debated. Although some here might feel uncomfortable, the position of an FPR member party is involved. This party has publicly stated that if the FPR does not become an electoral front, it will withdraw. This position was expressed by the PPSC. We have also heard the PSN secretary general state that if the PPSC withdraws, the FPR will practically be dissolved. You have also heard Subcommander Solis issue a call to the PPSC, describing its position as immature and indicating that its views have been expressed in an irresponsible way.

[Diaz] The position held by Subcommander Solis is evidently diametrically opposed to ours. We believe that our position at the level of public opinion and at the level of our allies for the last 4 years has been mature and responsible.

Precisely at this time when tensions and aggression have increased, there are situations at the domestic level that are affecting us as a political organization. LA PRENSA has invented a new political organization that now seems to have allied itself with the Social Christian Party [PSC], thus confusing the public. There are large sectors of the country that think that the PPSC, a member of the FPR, has just married the PSC of the coordinating board [Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board].

LA PRENSA has evidently maintained the attitude of an accomplice in this. It has maintained a fierce and ironclad censorship against the PPSC. It has been exalting a name that is not even legally recognized by the proper institution, the National Council of Political Parties [CNPP]. As a political organization, we are going to demand that the CNPP use its authority to prevent the use of our name and acronym. I made this brief digression to explain the situation we have faced.

In view of the attacks against the revolutionary process in the last few years, we have maintained the position of being real allies of the FSLN, not only with regard to our political positions, but with regard to the behavior of our members. I can show Subcommander Solis a list of six PPSC members who have died fighting in the people's militias. We think this is a clear indication of the type of ally we have been.

But at this time, we reiterate that we believe that it is first of all up to the FSLN to redefine this unity bloc and give it the treatment that it deserves. As Luis Sanchez pointed out, it was not organized just for the coming electoral process, and it is a unity bloc that has longer term objectives. This is precisely why we think there is still time to turn the FPR into a truly effective instrument for the policy of national unity that the FSLN advocates.

[Rostran] We will now hear PSN Secretary General Luis Sanchez.

[Sanchez] I want to state on behalf of the PSN that we hope and trust that this dilemmatic situation will be overcome.

I want to briefly clarify the PSN position on what has been described as the demand for the postponement or suspension of the elections. In reality, what we have expressed is a great concern over the increasing deterioration of the situation, particularly the military situation, due to the increase of the foreign aggression that truly threatens to frustrate a beautiful effort by the Sandinist people's revolution to provide itself with institutional instruments through an authentically democratic path, specifically through elections.

For example, we have expressed concern about the way that the voting will take place in the zones that are directly involved in the military conflict. The electoral law does not contemplate this situation. Will the elections be postponed in that zone temporarily or indefinitely? In short, there are a number of things related to this matter which, I repeat, concern us and lead us to publicly and privately express them in our bilateral political relations in an effort to find specific, just, and consistent solutions.

Therefore, there is misinterpretation and misunderstanding of our position. We continue to support the electoral process. We would like to have the same optimism that was expressed this morning by Supreme Electoral Council President Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, who said he hopes that the conditions will improve in the following months; but evidently the real and objective situation does not exactly point to this, but to just the opposite.

We will continue to support the efforts of the revolution, the government, the FSLN, and the FPR for the holding of truly participatory and democratic elections. There should be no doubts about this. I reiterate what I said at the beginning of this second round. We are confident that the companeros of the PPSC will reevaluate this situation with a high sense of maturity and political and patriotic responsibility, and that the companerous of the FSLN will do likewise, so that these recent experiences will serve to improve the strategic and most important interests of the revolutionary process.

PSC, PPSCA JOIN FORCES TO OPPOSE GOVERNMENT

PA121840 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jun 84 p 10

[Social Christian Party [PSC] and Authentic Popular Social Christian Party [PPSCA] statement issued in Managua on 5 June]

[Text] 1. In view of Nicaragua's grave political, economic, and social crisis, the result of the FSLN's unwise government practices and of its deviation from the original government plan, as well as of the decline in the Nicaraguan standard of living and the complete destruction of family unity, the PSC and the PPSCA have agreed to join forces in a civic and political struggle to build a Nicaraguan government based on liberty, democracy, national reconciliation, and social justice.

2. We hereby declare that because we Nicaraguans have lacked a civic tradition, and because of the electoral fraud experienced throughout our history, we must, as General Augusto Cesar Sandino said in 1928, have foreign supervision of the electoral process, in this instance by reputable organizations, institutions, and countries, such as the OAS, international political organizations, and the Contadora Group.

3. We feel that a basic condition for achieving the peace and political stability that Nicaraguans long for is the establishment of a pluralistic political system based on participative and representative democracy, expressed by the people through secret ballot in free, honest, and true elections in which all parties participate equal rights and under equal conditions.

4. We reject violence and war as a means of solving our problems, and therefore demand the immediate suspension of the emergency law and of all other repressive laws, which serve only to encourage extremist solutions.

5. We reaffirm the points stated in the PSC's National Reconciliation Plan of November, 1983, and in the paper titled "A Step Toward Democracy" of December, 1983, because we are convinced that the national crisis must be solved in a rational and political manner, through dialogue and national unity.

6. We support the Pastoral Letter issued by Nicaragua's Episcopal Conference because we feel that it seeks, through the legitimate concern of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, to achieve unity in our country's families.

7. The PSC and the PPSCA will exhaust all available political resources to spare the Nicaraguan people further bloodshed.

8. In order to undertake actions to fulfill and achieve the proposed objectives, a coordination commission has been appointed, consisting of Agustin Jarquin and Erick Ramirez for the PSC, and Armando Sanchez Vasquez and Eleonora Vanegas for the PPSCA.

For the PSC: Agustin Jarquin Anaya, Erick Ramirez Benavente, Azucena Ferrey Echaverry, Filiberto Sarria Padilla, Luis Vega Miranda, Julio Ramon Garcia Vilchez, and Fanor avendano Soza

For the PPSCA: Armando Sanchez Vasquez, Alfonso Calero Sanchez, Jorge Alberto Tiffer, Eleonora Vanegas, Mario Tercero Dabul, Juan Pablo Tenorio, and Aldo Gutierrez Corea

PCDN, PSC REACT TO ORTEGA COMMENTS ON 'RIGHT WING'

PA121633 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 10

[Text] Commander Humberto Ortega's remark that the right wing must be neutralized damaged any prospects of a civic solution to the nation's problems, while strengthening the likelihood of a military solution. Agustin Jarquin, president of the Social Christian Party [PSC], made this statement to this newspaper. Jarquin was among several politicians consulted on this matter. He announced that "a special document analyzing Ortega's remarks" will be drafted.

Both Jarquin of the PSC and Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN], agreed that Commander Ortega's statement will certainly not help in preparing a proper climate for the elections. "The remarks made by the defense minister damaged the prospects of a civic solution to the nation's problems," Jarquin said, adding that these remarks work against the announced elections.

Commander Ortega, who held a news conference at Government House yesterday, threatened the democratic opposition parties (which the government and state media call "the right wing") saying: "We have decided to unleash our people's emotions, to put the right wing in its place." The high-ranking Sandinist leader clearly warned the political parties that oppose the FSLN that they will be repressed by the very well-known "divine mobs" if they persist in their political positions. "We cannot afford to fight the Yankees and have a snake in our boots here at the same time. If they do not abide by the law, the people will tell them what to do," Ortega said.

The PSC president warned that the repression of civic groups inside Nicaragua that Ortega has announced "will further damage the country's image abroad." At the same time that the Sandinist government has announced its willingness to hold talks with the U.S. Government in order to avoid military solutions to the crisis experienced by our country and the region, Commander Ortega has once more disregarded diplomacy, threatening Nicaragua's democratic parties and stressing his willingness to continue fighting the Yankees. "Ortega's remarks strengthen the militaristic stand to the detriment of the civic position," the PSC president said. Jarquin added that what Ortega said yesterday "favors those who are seeking or promoting a military solution outside Nicaragua."

Meanwhile, Rappaccioli said that Ortega's threat against the political parties has come at a time when the parties are considering participation in the upcoming elections. "Commander Ortega's statements do not contribute to this willingness to participate, which is the political parties' wish," Rappaccioli noted. Explaining the adjective that the ruling party uses to describe its opposition, Rappaccioli said that the FSLN "calls all of the democratic parties that are not with them in the extreme left, the 'right wing.'"

PASTORA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN CARACAS

PA120354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2344 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, 11 Jun (AFP) -- If there were a project to democratize the opposition and if this project could guarantee the democratization of the Nicaraguan Government, I would stop the war -- that is, my side of the war, anti-Sandinist Commander Eden Pastora said today in Caracas.

Pastora noted that under the present conditions, in which "state-party-government" and "Army-party-state" are "the same thing," without freedom of the press or freedom for political parties, there are no guarantees for free elections in Nicaragua.

The famous Commander Cero of the Sandinist revolution that overthrew the tyranny of the late Anastasio Somoza and today is an insurgent opposing the current Managua Sandinist regime reiterated his centrist and social democratic stance at a press conference.

"Without any hesitation, I believe that Sandinism is very close to social democracy," he added. He revealed that his group's "first battle" is precisely for the unification of Sandinism with social democracy.

"Do you think Sandinism is what is being practiced in Managua?" Pastora asked one of the journalists present at the news conference held at a private clinic on the east side of Caracas where he is recovering from injuries he suffered in a 30 May bomb attack. "What they say is one thing, and what they do is another. Social democracy is not lack of freedom of the press, lack of political liberties, or alignment with one of the superpowers fighting for supremacy in the world (the USSR). Social democracy is socialism in liberty," Pastora stressed.

He added that he broke with the current Nicaraguan regime after 2 years in the government because he did not agree with "curtailing freedom of the press, Cubanizing the Nicaraguan revolution, acquiring T-55 tanks -- symbols of Soviet power -- or sending pilots abroad for MiG training, as all this endangers the peace and tranquillity of Central America." Pastora stressed that he then asked the Managua leaders "to practice pluralism and to provide guarantees for investments and foreign capital."

Nonetheless, the ARDE (Democratic Revolutionary Alliance) guerrilla leader said that he would stop his armed struggle if the Sandinist government guarantees and can prove that it will abide by the guidelines of the peacemaking Contadora Group in order to ensure peace in the region. "If I must stay away from any political struggle in order for this to happen I will do so," he said.

Regarding his position within ARDE, he reiterated his rejection of any kind of union with the Somozist groups, stating that they should be excluded from any unification of the groups opposed to the Managua regime. He described them as criminals and genocidal.

Pastora said that the attack he suffered "was not a hard blow in the political or military sense. We are as strong as we have always been when we have had the people's support. The incident will not change the course of our military struggle," he predicted.

After reiterating that he has not betrayed the Sandinist cause and stressing that there is nothing that can prove this charge against him, he said that he considered himself a political leader in his country. He justified his armed struggle, stating that "it is a way of participating in politics" under the current circumstances, since "we have no other alternative" with which to confront the radicalization of the Managua regime.

Pastora condemned international terrorism and expressed his condolences to the Costa Rican Government and the international press for the victims of the bomb attack in La Penca. "Personally, I would have preferred to be the only victim, instead of those innocent companeros," he said.

COMMENTARY SAYS LITTLE ACHIEVED AT LONDON SUMMIT

PA122034 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Commentary by Miguel Rivero, PRENSA LATINA correspondent in London -- live or recorded]

[Text] If one were looking for some suitable description of the 10th economic summit of the industrialized countries, which closed in London over the weekend, it would be that there was little ado about nothing and a lot of unimportant declarations.

The economic declaration is couched in such vague and imprecise terms that the only tangible thing in it is that the developed capitalist countries will hold a conference on the environment and one on technological innovations. The rest -- the vital, unpostponable issues, such as high interest rates, the growing Third World debt, and the huge U.S. budget deficits -- were wrapped up in a singsong of allegations of concern and promises to take measures to solve these problems, but without specifying either when or how.

Ironically, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher read the final declaration in the City of London, the financial center that has been rocked in the last few weeks by rumors of impending crisis and the bankruptcy of banks and of the international monetary and financial system. If the Third World countries expected anything from this summit, they can now carefully read this final declaration and realize that, save for a promise that an assistance program for the drought-stricken African countries will be launched, they will get little or nothing out of this meeting. Besides, the program for Africa will be controlled by the World Bank, an institution that comes under U.S. tutelage, and nothing specific was said about the amount of the aid or how it will be channeled.

At a news conference, French President Francois Mitterrand made a noticeable effort to look conciliatory, but had to admit that the economic declaration comes nowhere near to meeting the demands and aspirations of the Third World countries.

CARIBBEAN 'ANTI-IMPERIALIST' ORGANIZATIONS MEETING

FL121347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The consultative meeting of Caribbean anti-imperialist organizations will today begin its 2d day of working sessions. The meeting began on Monday and was called to order by Jesus Montane, alternate member of the party Politburo.

In his opening remarks, Montane examined the dangers hanging over our peoples because of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness in Central America and the Caribbean and the need for facing up to it with all the firmness and unity required today.

The consultative meeting, convoked by Cuba's Communist Party, is being attended by a broad representation of democratic, progressive, and revolutionary organizations from the Caribbean region.

JOINT CONSTRUCTION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

FL112236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow -- Yakov Ryabov and Hector Rodriguez Llompart today signed a protocol in this capital that deals with USSR-Cuban cooperation in the joint construction of various factories [obras economicas] on the island of Cuba.

The chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, respectively, signed this document after studying the state of the factories under construction.

More on Agreement

FL120056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Soviet Overall Agreement for Cooperation in Joint Construction in Cuba, which covers various projects of great economic importance, was signed today in Moscow.

Last year's trade relations between the two countries reached the 6.1 billion ruble mark. Over the last 20 years, the Soviet Union has helped to build 300 industrial related projects in Cuba, of which 20 were finished last year.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NIGERIA

FL120020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Republic of Cuba today signed an economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement on the fishing, sugar, and livestock raising industries and on other economic activities. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was headed by Nigerian Ambassador to Cuba Gilbert Chukwuma Okany. (Libia Baubelle Bonapeste), secretary of finances and administration of the Ministry of National Planning, and other personnel made up the Nigerian delegation. Vice President Rene Puig Rodriguez of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, Frank Ortiz, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Nigeria, and others made up the Cuban delegation. Nigeria is the most populous nation on the continent of Africe and belongs to the Nonaligned Movement.

FINAL CEMA RUBBER PROTOCOL SIGNED AT MEETING

FL091930 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1719 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The 6th meeting of CEMA's permanent committee on tires and rubber products ended with the signing of a protocol by each participating nation's representative. The participants described the meeting as successful and thanked Cuba for its hospitality during the meeting.

Nora Frometa, head of the Cuban delegation and director of the Rubber Factories Union [Union de Empresas de la Goma] received a cup symbolizing the brotherhood, friendship, and solidarity which unites the nations within the socialist community. The protocol is an example of cooperation which exists within CEMA in the production of rubber.

MEXICAN DELEGATION FROM PUEBLA TO DISCUSS TRADE

FL112044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] A Mexican delegation from the state of Puebla, headed by Puebla's Secretary of Economic Development Sergio Victoria Idagori, has arrived in Cuba to discuss future trade relations. Guillermo Gomez Seguire, Puebla State Government director of industrial development, and 12 business and industrial representatives are included in the delegation.

The delegation's objective is to establish contact with Cuba's foreign trade enterprises and other Cuban enterprises. The delegation will be working through the Cuban Chamber of Commerce and the Mexican Institute of Foreign Trade work and lateral service programs. The working sessions began this morning, and on Tuesday meetings between Cuban foreign trade groups and the Mexican delegation will begin.

Talks Begin

FL121548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The industrial development of the State of Puebla, Mexico, and the favorable outlook for trade with Cuba were outlined in Havana before representatives of foreign trade enterprises by several officials and businessmen from that state.

Sergio Raul Victoria Idagori, secretary of Puebla's Economic Development Department, gave information on the situation of that state, which occupies the third place in Mexico's exports and fifth in industrial development.

During the meeting, the willingness of Puebla's businessmen to introduce their products into our market was made known, even though they know Cubans are demanding in quality and are competitive with other providers.

UPPER VOLTAN, CONGOLESE DELEGATIONS VISIT

PA111720 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Upper Voltan Minister of Foreign Affairs Hama Arba Diallo is the leader of that country's delegation that is currently in Havana to participate in the first mixed session on cooperation with Cuba. The African official was greeted at the Jose Marti International Airport by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Congolese Planning Minister Pierre Moussa is also in Cuba at the head of a delegation that was invited to visit Havana by Humberto Perez, minister president of the Cuban Central Planning Board. The Congolese group has come to exchange experiences between the economic planning organizations of Cuba and the Congo.

COOPERATION MEETINGS BEGIN WITH UPPER VOLTA

FL112330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] In the assembly rooms of the Hotel Sierra Maestra in this capital, delegations from Cuba and the Republic of Upper Volta have begun the first session of the joint commission for cooperation between the two nations. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, who heads the Cuban delegation, welcomed the Upper Volta delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Hama Arba Diallo.

The Cuban foreign minister said that the work done by the two delegations will make possible the further development of the relations that exist between the two peoples and their governments, adding that the geographical separation of the two nations has not kept them from establishing relations based on internationalism.

MACHADO VENTURA, DELEGATION VISIT GEORGIA SSR

Received by Shevardnadze

FL081230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] In the capital of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, Eduard Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, has received Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo of Cuba's Communist Party.

Shevardnadze, who is also a candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, explained to Machado Ventura the history and work of the Communist Party of Georgia.

During the meeting, the two leaders stressed the fruitful development of bilateral relations and the fact that USSR-Cuban relations are an important factor in strengthening the socialist camp and world peace. In the name of the communists of Georgia, Shevardnadze extended warm greetings to the Cuban people, his best wishes for building socialism, and greetings to the top Cuban leader, Fidel Castro.

Tour Tbilisi

FL091640 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] The Cuban Communist Party delegation headed by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has visited Tbilisi, capital of Georgia SSR in the Soviet Union, and other parts of that socialist republic. Leaders of the Communist Party in Tbilisi explained the city's present living conditions to Machado Ventura. The city is 1,500 years old and has a population of 1.2 million people. The Cuban delegation arrived in Georgia SSR on Wednesday.

End Georgian Visit

FL120048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow -- The delegation headed by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, today ended its visit to the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia. Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia, and other personages from other republics took leave of the Cuban delegation at the local airport. The delegation placed a floral wreath at the foot of the monument built to honor the memory of the dead in the struggle against the fascist invader.

DATE, AGENDA OF NEXT ANPP MEETING ANNOUNCED

FL121329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The next regular meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] will begin on 5 July at the Palace of Conventions in Havana.

ANPP President Flavio Bravo announced to the press some of the topics to be considered by the deputies during this sixth meeting of the second legislature. Included in the agenda are important studies dealing with institutional services for the aged, industrial water consumption, and maintenance of local buildings. Other topics in the agenda are the situation of 13- to 16-year-old youths who drop out from the educational system and established system and mechanisms for providing work to youths.

ESCALONA SPEAKS AT LEGAL WORKERS DAY CEREMONY

FL081322 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Ciego de Avila has reported that, in commemoration of Legal Workers Day [Dia del Trabajador Juridico], which is being celebrated today, a ceremony was held at which Justice Minister Juan Escalona was the main speaker. In his speech, Dr Escalona said that, in our society, jurists must create and apply law in accordance with the will of the laboring class. He said: Today's jurist should be like Agramonte, revolutionary first and jurist second. He should be revolutionary without ceasing to be a jurist. Under socialism, this condition is necessary if he is to carry out his functions in favor of the interests of the laborers.

HART PRESENT AT FAREWELL CEREMONY FOR ARAITO

FL081906 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Minister of Culture Armando Hart, Politburo member, was present at the farewell ceremony held for youths representing ARAITO magazine at the Cuban Instiute of Friendship with the Peoples. The contingent is made up of youths who were taken from Cuba by their parents after the revolution. The youths were in Cuba for the magazine's 10th anniversary, a periodical that defends the revolution's work.

U.S. NAVY ANNOUNCES MANEUVERS WITH 8 L.A. NATIONS

PA121934 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Starting on Friday, the United States and eight Latin American countries will conduct military maneuvers in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and in the Caribbean. Two thousand U.S. troops will participate in the maneuvers, along with 12,000 soldiers from Peru, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela. This was announced by the U.S. Navy, which noted that four U.S. surface ships and two submarines have already sailed from U.S. ports for South American waters. Both ships and helicopters will take part in the maneuvers. The U.S. Marine Corps will carry out amphibious attacks and jungle warfare exercises in cooperation with troops from the Latin countries.

VENEZUELA'S MORALES CITED ON CONTADORA PROPOSAL

FL121634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul has voiced restrained confidence and optimism over the Contadora Group's peace efforts because, he said, of the enormous difficulties still prevailing in the tempestuous Central America. Morales Paul made the statement when he announced that next Friday he will deliver the document entitled Contadora Protocol for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. The document was delivered to all Central American countries involved in the conflict. The Venezuelan foreign minister indicated that the proposal represents a new phase during which the Central American countries should demonstrate in practice the willingness to fulfill what is reflected in the document.

COSTA RICAN MEDIA CITED ON ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA130332 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 84

[Report by Rafael Angel Ugalde, PRELA correspondent in San Jose]

[Text] Counterrevolutionary groups have continued their actions against Nicaragua, seeking to create more incidents with Costa Rica and openly opposing the Contadora Group's efforts.

A radio station of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, explained in this capital that they have attacked Nicaraguan positions, but it did not state if they had used Costa Rican territory. The radio station did not reveal its location, following the Costa Rican Government's confiscation of communications equipment that was being used in a press office located on the outskirts of San Jose. ARDE likewise reported here the story that Sandinist soldiers had allegedly entered Costa Rican territory recently.

The newspaper LA REPUBLICA today reported that at least six 82-mm mortar shells fell in the zone of El Jocote, in the northern area of the country, a traditional operations center for the anti-Sandinists.

A LA REPUBLICA reporter confidentially revealed that a major and a captain of the Rural Guard went to the site shortly after the incident. Nevertheless, no official of the Rural Guard or Public Security Ministry -- led by Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon -- has referred to the alleged new border incidents that seek to increase the tension that prevails between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The renewal of actions against the Sandinist People's Revolution has been carried out parallel to the peace contacts of the Contadora Group, whose foreign ministers came here. The foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela, and Panama insisted on the need for a dialogue and detente to solve the differences among nations in the area. Against this background the Somozist forces in Costa Rica have also announced their actions.

RADIO: SALVADOR AIR FORCE ATTACKS HONDURAN VILLAGE

PA120253 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Dragonfly A-37 airplanes of the Salvadoran regime's Air Force have bombed the village of El Quebrachal, in Colomoncagua, Honduran territory, and wounded five people. The report was revealed by the guerrilla station Radio Venceremos, which said that two Honduran civilians and three Salvadoran refugees were wounded. The attack, which was perpetrated last Sunday, destroyed three houses, and dozens of domestic animals were annihilated.

RELEASE OF SALVADORAN MINISTER'S BROTHER NOTED

PA121834 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have freed Dr Eduardo Vides Casanova, brother of Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova, in exchange for a decision by the regime to release several imprisoned revolutionary fighters. Commander (Eugenio Chicas Martinez) is one of the guerrillas who was released. Salvadoran Government sources said that the freed guerrillas were turned over to diplomatic officials, who accompanied them to verify that they left the country. It was also reported that San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas mediated in the prisoner exchange.

REPORTS OF SALVADORAN ARMY-GUERRILLA FIGHTING

Clashes Focus in Usulutan

FL120200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Over the last two weeks, Salvadoran guerrilla forces inflicted more than 80 casualties on the Army in fighting which took place in eastern El Salvador, mainly in Usulutan Province. This report was broadcast over the guerrilla station Radio Venceremos which added that the most important operation took place in Jiquilisco Bay, on the coast of Usulutan Province. The FMLN attacked a Naval patrol in this area inflicting 15 deaths on the military, which included two officers. Many observers have pointed at the Usulutan area becoming the focus of most of the fighting in El Salvador, in spite of intensive efforts by the military to conduct an antiguerrilla operation there.

According to the Central American press agency SALPRESS, more than 20 soldiers died or were wounded last Thursday in fighting near the village of Tierra Blanca. The increase in guerrilla attacks in these regions, especially in Usulutan Province, forced Lieutenant Colonel Julio Cesar Llanez, military commander in Tierra Blanca, to order his troops to retreat. The military's objective is to avoid more casualties and to prevent the guerrillas from obtaining the heavy artillery emplaced in this area.

Meanwhile, dispatches received in San Salvador reported fighting between FMLN guerrillas and the military in the northern region of La Union Province.

Guerrilla Successes Cited

FL130044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] In the last few hours, FMLN guerrilla columns have inflicted 18 casualties on government forces they ambushed near a town located in eastern El Salvador. Insurgent units ambushed a military contingent headed for the town of Anamoros, located in the Department of La Union. The explosion of a powerful mine killed 7 soldiers and wounded 11. The SALPRESS news agency has reported that, following the mine explosion, heavy fighting between the rebel and government forces ensued, but no further information is available as yet.

Meanwhile, in central El Salvador other guerrilla squads killed five government troops and wounded one in a prolonged fight. Salvadoran guerrillas launched a surprise attack on a government patrol traveling along the Coastal Highway near the town of San Nicolas Lempa, located in San Vicente Department. The guerrillas captured large amounts of military stores and munitions.

The SALPRESS news agency has reported that in the past few hours other fighting has taken place in the outskirts of the capital city of San Vicente. In this fighting, one member of the National Guard was killed and a large amount of military stores and munitions captured. The Army high command has deployed more than 3,000 infantry troops and troops of the Atlacatl special battalion in this zone. Simultaneously, Salvadoran Army columns have initiated a big antiguerrilla operation in various towns in the Department of Chalatenango, which is one of the most important rebel bastions.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPRESENTATIVE INTERVIEWED

PA080301 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Rafael Velasquez, "representative abroad" of Radio Venceremos, interviewed by Radio Havana reporter Barbara Betancourt in Havana, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Velasquez] The Radio Venceremos system represents a broad concept in news reporting, not just in the form of words but in the audiovisual aspect. Radio Venceremos is the voice of the revolution. Its audiovisual section is represented by cinema and television. We also have a large quantity of photographs on file. Radio Venceremos is also promoting cultural activities. But its main objective is to let the world know the progress that the Salvadoran people and their vanguard, the FMLN, have made in their struggle, especially in the political and military aspects and in the sector of education and health on all battlefronts. We have also launched a new campaign to counteract imperialist plans to obstruct our struggle. We are carrying out an itense propaganda campaign to counteract the misinformation campaign that the imperialist transnationals have unleashed against us. In summary, our main objective is to keep reporting the advances obtained by the Salvadoran people and to guide and organize the people in their struggle. The radio plays a significant role in this respect. It is used to guide, alert, and organize the people in many areas. In other words, in Radio Venceremos the people have their own means of expression, an efficient instrument for direct and closer contact with the FMLN.

[Betancourt] Radio Venceremos has participated in some contests, for instance in the Latin American Film Festival. Can you tell us something about this?

[Velasquez] Yes, we have participated for 3 consecutive years in the Latin American Film Festival that is held every year here in Cuba. The first year we participated with the film "Winning Determination." It won the Coral Award first prize. The next year we presented the film "Morazan's Letter." It also won first prize. Last year our entry was the film "Daring Times" for which we shared first prize with Bolivia. The themes in our films are mostly about FMLN military progress in the zones under our control and the organizational and structural works carried out in various zones. We also make other types of films. This is something we have been developing since 1980. This year we are working on two films which are well advanced. We are planning on having them ready next year.

[Betancourt] Rafael, what experiences do you think Radio Venceremos can gain from the radio and television festival here in Cuba?

[Velasquez] This is the first festival of this type that we have participated in. We are working with some projects. They are still in an experimental and initial stage. I would say that our participation in the festival will definitely broaden our knowledge. In other words, we have received a valuable contribution from the Cuban revolution. It has increased our knowledge. We are trying to assimilate these experiences so that we can discuss them and see how to apply them to our projects. In this respect, I would say that this festival has been a valuable experience from which we have obtained positive results which we will apply to our works.

GUATEMALAN PRISONERS REPORTEDLY DISAPPEAR

PA120438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Neighbors from the Guatemalan Department of Peten have denounced the disappearance of 3 peasants from a group of 23 persons at the military base of Poptun captured late last month by the Guatemalan Army. The people reporting this have urged international organizations to help clarify the violations being perpetrated in Guatemala after increased repression.

D. ORTEGA SAYS NICARAGUA MAY GET JET FIGHTERS

PA121310 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has admitted the possibility of using modern fighter airplanes to counter U.S. air support to its mercenaries. While referring, during a press conference, to the support — with airplanes and helicopters -- that is given to counterrevolutionaries who carry out attacks on Nicaragua from Honduran and Costa Rican territory, Daniel Ortega warned about the need to use jet fighters, either Soviet MIG's, French airplanes, or those from any other country. The Nicaraguan leader pointed out that his country does not own these modern airplanes because of development problems. However, he added, pilots are being trained so that they can fly these aircraft in the future.

Commander David Blanco, Interior Ministry delegate for the 2d Region, has reported that six C4 explosive devices, two rockets, and backpacks were confiscated by the Sandinist Police in a Chinadega neighborhood, 123 km from Managua. Blanco said a man identified as Hernan Gertrudis Delgado was arrested. He was storing the material for former pilot Dennis Reyes, who deserted from the Air Force in 1982 and is a member of the counterrevolution.

CONTADORA VISIT TO NICARAGUA; H. ORTEGA REMARKS

PA120429 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Report from Managua by PRELA correspondent Francisco Urisarri; date, time not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] The delivery of the Contadora Group's document -- containing a peace proposal -- to the Nicaraguan Government represents new encouragement for the efforts to achieve negotiated solutions to the critical situation which prevails in Central America. The foreign ministers of Mexico, Colombia, Panama, and Venezuela visited Managua for approximately 3 hours as part of their Central American tour to deliver a proposal to start the final negotiation on the political, economic, and social agreements for the area. The document recommends the removal of foreign military bases and advisers, control of weapons, institutionalization of democracy, and respect for human rights. It also proposes political and economic cooperation agreements between the Central American countries. The four foreign ministers met here with Sergio Ramirez, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN's Political Committee.

Last week Managua urgently convoked the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan Supervision and Prevention Commission, which includes as members Contadora Group countries' representatives, to denounce attacks -- coming from Costa Rican territory -- on three Nicaraguan border posts. The counterrevolutionary aggression against La Pimienta, Hill 105, and Penas Blancas left a toll of one wounded Nicaraguan soldier. The commission ascertained that members of the Costa Rican Rural Guard fired during the action, which they justified as being due to the confusion which prevailed at that moment.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega warned in a radio-broadcast statement about an escalation in the war which is being waged by the U.S. Administration against his country. He said that the counterrevolutionary forces raid Nicaragua from bases in neighboring countries and have become military units supported by the U.S. troops -- stationed in Honduras -- and the Honduran Armed Forces. He revealed that the overall plans against Nicaragua include an increase of attacks on revolutionary leaders and sabotage of economic structures and the infrastructure. The most important point of their interventionist plans, Ortega said, is aimed at the occupation -- by U.S. troops -- of a zone in the Nicaraguan Pacific region, particularly Managua, the country's capital.

In addition to the stepped-up aggression and countering the alleged United States' efforts to start a dialogue -- which some imply provoked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Nicaragua -- right-wing sectors are waging an ideological war in an attempt to undermine the Sandinist government, making it appear responsible for the mercenary attacks and the difficult economic situation which prevails in the country.

BARRICADA CITED ON INCURSION INTO NICARAGUA

PA121958 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The newspaper BARRICADA has reported that a counterrevolutionary force entered Nicaraguan territory from Costa Rica on Friday through the border town of El Castillo.

The Managua newspaper also reported that the Sandinist People's Army has dealt harsh blows to the mercenaries and taken several prisoners. BARRICADA noted that the North American CIA is violating Costa Rica's declaration of neutrality by using helicopters to rescue wounded counterrevolutionaries. It charged that a Hughes 500 helicopter entered Nicaragua's airspace on Friday through the area of Las Crucitas Hill, picked up a wounded mercenary leader, and took him to Costa Rica.

CONTRA CASUALTIES, NICARAGUAN OFFENSIVE NOTED

FL122104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1808 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Patriotic Military Service has inflicted at least 400 casualties, in dead and wounded, on the Somozists in northwestern Nicaragua, and it is forseen that this number will increase in the days ahead as the revolutionary military offensive advances in Jinotega and Matagalpa Departments.

Guerrilla Brigade Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] political directorate said in Managua that the mercenaries were demoralized and some were looking for ways to return to Honduras. Torres said that drugs were being used within the Somozist ranks and that marijuana and cocaine were used regularly, especially before an attack into Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA today reported that thousands of peasant soldiers, enlisted in the Patriotic Military Service, are ready to be posted in the mountainous regions to fight the counterrevolutionaries. BARRICADA added that the new Somozist commanders have instructed their men to remain inside Nicaragua. This is considered a tactical change because it is taking place shortly before activities for 19 July begin — the anniversary of the fall of dictator Anastasio Somoza. The newspaper reported that mercenary commanders are presently reconcentrating and planning new attacks on Nicaraguan towns to hinder these preparations.

A committee visited the battle zone today headed by Nicaraguan Commander Hugo Torres who confirmed the existance of high morale. He also found discipline good within the Sandinist ranks and confirmed that policies were being carried out.

U.S. FIRMS SAID TO STEAL IMPROVED MEXICAN SEEDS

FL122346 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] The Mexican Academy of Agricultural Sciences has reported in Mexico City that U.S. transnational firms have appropriated hundreds of improved varieties of seeds that were obtained after long years of study and hard work by Mexican technicians and specialists. In this fashion Mexican agricultural research has served to increase crop yields in the United States. Dwarf wheat that increased productivity 50 percent in the United States is one example. The Mexican daily UNOMASUNO states that the U.S. firms have not paid one cent in fees or royalties for these improved varieties achieved in Mexican laboratories.

CHILEAN OPPOSITION OPPOSED TO OUTLAWING OF PARTY

PA110249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Chilean opposition sectors and the Catholic Church have expressed their opposition to the progovernment Independent Democratic Union's request to declare illegal the People's Democratic Movement, which is comprised of communists, socialists, and other leftist groups. The petition was recently submitted by Independent Democratic Union leader Sergio Fernandez.

The Democratic Alliance, another opposition group comprised of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, radicals, and the so-called republican right, has also opposed the Independent Democratic Union's request. Msgr Jose Manuel Santos, archbishop of Concepcion and vice president of the Chilean Episcopal Conference, said that nothing would be gained by outlawing the People's Democratic Movement or other political groups, because it will not change their views.

Meanwhile, Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa is giving some thought to the Independent Democratic Union's request, because he considers the People's Democratic Movement a communist party under a different name.

The Chilean Army has also announced thorugh newspapers and television that a highly specialized antiterrorist military command has been created under the name of Cobra, which is another branch of the Pinochet tyranny's Armed Forces.

URUGUAYAN CP LEADER INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

PA112015 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Luis Fernandez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay (PCU) and PCU representative in Cuba, interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez in Havana -- date not given]

[Text] [Martinez] Fernandez, could you give me your views about the current political situation in your country?

[Fernandez] The situation in Uruguay can be described as extremely important, as it is characterized by a huge mass mobilization that involves virtually all sectors of Uruguayan society; this means strong activity by the political parties and the social forces, particularly the working class. This past 1 May, the Uruguayan working class held its most important mass event ever. It was also, proportionally speaking, one of the most important events held in the capitalist countries.

These are indications that the Uruguayan people as a whole have taken to the streets to demand, in a thousand different ways, democracy, freedom, the release of prisoners -- a general, unlimited amnesty for the leaders of the leftist forces who are dear to our people and working class -- and a return of our exiles. Thus, the situation is encouraging, because the people are engaged in a genuine struggle to recover their rights, freedom, and democracy.

[Martinez] Fernandez, what do you think of the release of personalities like General Liber Seregni, the president of the Broad Front, and of Jose Luis Massera, leader of the Communist Party of Uruguay, and what about the fact that some 900 political prisoners are still being held in jail?

[Fernandez] First of all, the release of such prestigious popular strugglers constitutes a very large victory, which opens tremendous prospects, in the sense that it has been demonstrated that one can wrest from the dictatorship, through struggle and battle, the prisoners that it seeks to keep as hostages to continue its oppression of our country. This results from two or rather three fundamental facts:

First, Gen Seregni's release -- which was the most significant one -- and that of Massera, and the previous releases of Alberto Altesor, (Ricky Barludo), and so many others, resulted primarily from the fact that these prisoners are true heroes of our homeland, who know how to confront their class enemy -- fascism -- in the jails, despite torture.

Second, there is our people's great mobilization, and I must again stress the intense activity by our working class, which has raised the banners of freedom for political prisoners, amnesty, the return of exiles, etc.

Third, there is the tremendous international solidarity that our people's struggle has received, is receiving, and must continue to receive if we are to achieve our final goals, which are the recovery of democracy and a general amnesty, thus securing the release of such dear prisoners as Jaime Perez, Raul Sendic; workers' leaders like Rosario Pietrarroia; and companeros who are extremely sick in jail, like Companero (Tenman Borge), and Turiansky. These are working class leaders. In these drives and rallies, our people have taken them up again as banners, to wrest them -- as has already been done in the case of Seregni, Massera, (Rita), and Altesor -- from the clutches of the fascists.

This is why the struggle for a general and unlimited amnesty is a matter of principle, which, fortunately, has now been taken up by the entire opposition.

[Martinez] Fernandez, what is your opinion of the situation that has been generated in your country by the announcement that one of your country's best-known leaders -- Wilson Ferreira Aldunate -- will be returning to Uruguay soon?

[Fernandez] Without doubt, the announced return of National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is the result of the growing struggle against the dictatorship. This makes it necessary for the opposition to face up to the [word indistinct] repression. However, it is through struggle that victory can be achieved. That is why the return of this leader is extremely significant.

We can say that the dictatorship is facing a very complex and difficult situation. Ferreira has demonstrated... [changes thought] for instance, during the collection of signatures as a sort of plebiscite on the Institutional Acts -- that is, on all actions institutionalized by the military in our country -- the National Party -- with the obvious support, of course, of other sectors that actively participate in actions against the dictatorship -- managed to collect over 500,000 signatures, and this means that our people support everything that is done against the dictatorship.

The military has announced that it will arrest Ferreira, or that it will not allow him to enter the country. In addition, and because it is frightened of the presence of our popular masses, it has banned all meetings and demonstrations, which means that it is trying to prevent Ferreira's entry.

The situation has resulted in a real problem for the dictatorship. If they arrest and question Ferreira, of what will they accuse him? How are they going to stop our people's demonstrations? Our people are constantly holding demonstrations, involving, we might add, over 95 percent of the population. This is a political fact that will certainly have huge repercussions on the struggle to recover freedom and democracy.

PRESIDENT SEEKS CUT IN GOVERNMENT SPENDING

FL081540 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 May section 4 p 2 C

[Excerpt] President Jorge Blanco presented a general austerity plan on government spending at a Cabinet meeting 2 days ago. The austerity plan calls for periodic auditing of government fuel consumption. The director of the executive's Public Relations Department, Luis Gonzalez Fabra, yesterday said at a press conference that the plan stipulates suspending foreign trips by public officials, except those considered necessary.

Gonzalez Fabra added that the fuel consumption freeze should not affect productive activities, but, for example, the overnight lighting of buildings or the unnecessary lighting of streets -- where lights could be shut off at 0300 -- would not continue. He said an order to draw up regulations on these matters had been issued.

Jorge Blanco indicated that public officials must restrict their personal spending habits because of the country's economic crisis and the repercussions resulting from negotiations with the IMF. The president's austerity plans will bring about a 25 percent reduction in the use of gasoline in public offices and strict controls will be imposed to avoid the unnecessary use of official vehicles on weekends, whether in the city, towns, or recreational areas.

REFORMIST PARTY TO DISCUSS MERGER WITH PRSC

FL121852 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 2 Jun p 1

[By Saul Pimentel]

[Text] The Reformist Party (PR) will hold a special assembly meeting today to discuss its merger with the Christian Social Revolutionary Party (PRSC). The meeting is scheduled for 1000 at the PR headquarters in this capital. The members of the Central Executive Directorate and National Disciplinary Tribunal, and the legislators, presidents, and secretaries general of the provincial directorates and of the National District have been invited.

One delegate from each municipality or municipal district, one party youth delegate, 10 representatives of women's organizations, 10 farmers' representatives, and 10 representatives of the PR branch organizations abroad will also participate in addition to one delegate from each five directorates or fraction of three or more subdirectorates duly constituted in the National District. The meeting was announced on 22 May with the approval of Dr Joaquin Balaguer and Joaquin Ricardo, PR president and political secretary, respectively. At a convention on 16 April, the PRSC approved the merger.

'NATIONALIST' 27 FEBRUARY NUCLEUS GROUP FORMED

FL122340 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Jun p 4

[Text] A new political group has been formed in Santo Domingo. The group is called the 27 February Nucleus [Nucleo 27 de Febrero] and describes itself as a "patriotic and nationalistic" group. The organization's objectives is to "fight for the nation's welfare and it is pro democracy and against communism." In a public communique, the new group stated that it is ready "to defend the nation against communism, whatever it takes." The communique said that Jorge Luis Acosta is the secretary general of the party, his identification card number is 64622, first series.

CARICOM FINANCE MINISTERS MEETING POSTPONED

FL121518 Bridgetown CANA in English 1400 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 12 (CANA) -- A meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) finance ministers scheduled to be held here today has been postponed indefinitely, Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford said. Rainford said that full representation was not possible and the focus was now on trying to identify a new date for the ministerial session. Nine countries would make up a quorum but Rainford declined to say which were absent.

Finance officials met yesterday and prepared recommendations for presentation to the ministers. The talks dealt mainly with the revival of the Caricom Multi-lateral Clearing Facility, a credit mechanism for financing regional trade. The facility was suspended last year after it had reached its 100 million U.S. dollar credit limit. The officials also looked at the financing of the budget of the Caricom Secretariat.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, who is also this country's finance minister, was expected to open the conference.

More on Postponement

FL122141 Bridgetown CANA in English 2001 GMT 12 Jun 84

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 12 (CANA) -- A crucial Caribbean Community (Caricom) finance ministers meeting to consider revival of a credit payments facility vital to halting the slide in intra-regional trade was embarrassingly postponed today for lack of a quorum. Sources in the Caricom Secretariat said the meeting is now likely to be held in the Bahamas early next month, shortly before the heads of government summit July 4-7. Five countries -- Trinidad and Tobago, Belize, Montserrat, St Kitts and Nevis, and Dominica failed to show up, the sources said. Nine of the 13 nations form a quorum.

The presence of Trinidad and Tobago was particularly important. Port of Spain had agreed a year ago to help resuscitate the suspended Caricom Multi-lateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) by lending Guyana 12.2 million U.S. dollars which was to have been paid into the CMCF to lower its credit limit. The facility collapsed April last year when its 100 million U.S. dollar ceiling was reached, with Barbados being owed 65 million dollars. A major factor was the heavy indebtedness of Guyana.

Said Barbados Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Tom Adams: "The (ministers) meeting was carefully structured around the attendance of certain people, and as in human affairs sometimes happens, one of those people was prevented by a last minute emergency from attending." He declined to name the country involved but conference sources said Trinidad indicated the date was inconvenient.

The revival of the CMCF was vital to any expansion in intra-regional trade after 18 months of decline, Caricom Council of Ministers agreed at their meeting in Antigua last week. The council is also to meet again in Nassau (July 3) in an attempt to finalise recommendations for presentation to the summit, at which trade matters are expected to dominate.

Of the other countries missing, Dominica said late developments prevented Prime Minister and Finance Minister Eugenia Charles from attending, while St Kitts and Nevis is in the midst of an election campaign. There was no explanation offered for the absence of Belize and Montserrat.

The official said that the meeting had been hurriedly arranged and some countries had said that they might not have been able to send delegations.

Technocrats met here yesterday to prepare recommendations for the anticipated ministers' meeting and an official said that today they would put the finishing touches on documents for the Bahamas meeting.

BARBADOS

VENEZUELA ASKED TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FL081750 Bridgetown CANA in English 1658 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Caracas, June 8 (CANA-REUTER) -- Barbados has asked Venezuela for technical assistance to improve its oil refining and production operations, officials of Energy and Mines Ministry said. Barbados' Energy Minister Clyde Griffith made the request during talks with Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti in Caracas, they said.

The two men also reviewed the 1981 Pact of San Jose under which Venezuela and Mexico supply several Central American and Caribbean countries with oil on concessionary terms, the officials added. Barbados currently received 650 barrels per day of Venezuelan crude under this arrangement. Its own production was 1,500 bpd in February but is due to rise to 2,000 bpd during the the course of this year.

DOMINICA

CHARLES TO PRESENT BUDGET TO PARLIAMENT

FL091854 Bridgetown CANA in English 1743 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, June 9 (CANA) -- Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles will present a 125.3 million dollar (one E.C. dollar; 37 cents U.S.) budget to parliament on June 18, with emphasis on the rehabilitation of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure, a parliament document said. The order paper circulated for the parliamentary session shows that the budget is nearly 26 million dollars less than the estimates presented to parliament for last fiscal year, 1983-84.

The Ministry of Communications and Works, which is now involved in an multi-million-dollar road rehabilitation project, will receive the biggest slice of the budget with 43.7 million dollars, the Ministry of Education, Health, Youth Affairs, and Sports is to be allocated the second largest share of 29.1 million dollars. Agriculture, backbone of the Dominican economy, has been allocated 15.9 million dollars. The Housing and Interior Ministry will receive 9.3 million dollars. A total of 58.3 million dollars has been set aside for capital expenditure while 66.7 million dollars will be used on recurrent expenditure.

Three days have been allocated for the budget debate which will begin on June 25.

G R E N A D A

GEORGE BRIZAN FORMALLY LAUNCHES NEW NDP PARTY

FL112200 Bridgetown CANA in English 1854 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By George Worme]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 11 (CANA) -- Economist George Brizan called for "clean politics" in formally launching the centrist National Democratic Party (NDP) which will be contesting planned elections later this year. The NDP leader, in an address to a crowd of about 500 persons yesterday, said his party wanted the elctorate to be guarded aginst attempts by political leaders to buy their votes. Brizan said the tackling of the "critical" unemployment situation, maintenacne of internal peace and security, and deversification of the agriculture sector to increase yield and farmers' incomes, must be top priorities of the next elected ogvernment.

Brizan said the current need was for such a government to replace the interim administration which has been governing the country since the U.S.-led invasion last October that ousted a left-wing junta that had seized power in a coup. The NDP leader said the new administration should be ever mindful of the various socio-economic problems existing in the country and seek to tackle them for "the good of all." "Let us build from the errors of the past a true and lasting democracy," he added, "because this country has gone through...pain, suffering, and crucifixion, especially in recent years."

AUSTRALIA SENDS MONEY FOR ELECTION PREPARATIONS

FL091848 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 9 (CANA) -- The Australian Government has given Grenada 100,000 U.S. dollars to help it prepare for its first general elections since 1976, it has been announced here. According to state-owned "Radio Grenada" the money was handed over yesterday to the head of the interim government Nicholas Brathwaite by Australian High Commissioner Ronald Little.

Elections are expected to take place here before the end of the year to return the country to constitutional government following two coups within the past five years. The last elected government formed by the Grenada United Labour Party headed by Eric Gairy was toppled in a leftwing March 1979 coup, led by Maurice Bishop and members of the New Jewel Movement (NJM). THe interim government was put in place last October after the U.S. led a Caribbean force in putting down a military junta that had siezed power killing Bishop and several others.

J A M A I C A

SEAGA ANNOUNCES $143.5 MILLION IN IMF FUNDING

FL111950 Bridgetown CANA in English 2340 GMT 11 Jun 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 9 (CANA) -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga has announced International Monetary Fund (IMF) approval in principle of funding for Jamaica, under two facilities, totalling 143.5 million dollars (U.S.) Seaga announced Friday the Fund would provide 67.2 million dollars in stand-by credit and 76.3 million dollars under the IMF's compensatory financing facility which covers shortfalls in projected export earnings.

Seaga last November announced the government was expecting to obtain 180 million dollars (U.S.) from the IMF in stand-by credits.

The prime minister said the agrement withthe Fund was subject "to certain rescheduling arrangements" Jamaica had sought from Trinidad and Tobago for a 1976 loan. The Trinidad and Tobago Government had financed 70 million dollars (one Jca dollar; 26 cents U.S.) of an 80 million dollar loan package to the former Michael Manley government that had also been subscribed to by Barbados and Guyana. The loan is now up for repayment. Seaga said Jamaica was seeking to have the loan repayment rescheduled as part of its overall debt rescheduling programme for this year. Central Bank Governor Horance Barber is to visit Port of Spain this week to continue talks on the matter. Barber, who has been leading the Jamaica team during IMF negotiations, was expected "to finalise the review on the rescheduling," Seaga said.

In a telegram to Seaga today, leader of the opposition People's National Party (PNP), Michael Manley, asked for an explanation of what he called the difference between the report the prime minister gave and information from Washington. Manley said that while Seaga said that IMF approval was subject to the rescheduling arrangement between Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, the report from Washington had said that it was subject to other creditors approving the details of the economic package designed by the IMF and aimed at improving economic conditions in the country. He wanted to know whether there were other conditions not mentioned in either report, and if there were what were the elements that remained to be negotiated.

The opposition party leader also asked what would happen if the negotiations between Port of Spain and Kingston were unsuccessful and the reason for the apparent reduction of the IMF loans. He also asked for a date for the first draw down of foreign exchange under the new agreement.

Jamaica had to negotiate a new agreement withthe IMF after the fund terminated a 650 million dollar (U.S.) stand-by facility, which was in its final year, when the economy failed performance tests last September. The government had said that a 180 million dollar U.S. stand-by facility would be in place by January 1 but, despite a sharp and continued devaluation of the local dollar, cuts in subsidies, and other programmes of financial retrenchment, there were delays in reaching agreement on the matter. Jamaica is critically short of foreign exchange.

Seaga said that the way is now clear for Jamaica, with IMF, World Bank, and bilateral programmes, particularly from the United States, to resume a course aimed at halving the fiscal deficit and achieving a sizable balance of payments surplus this year. "These are two of the most critical objectives before us this year and, if reached, will in effect restore the economy to a much greater level of strength to enable us to rectify the excesses of the past," the prime minister said.

More On Seaga Comments

WA131648 Rome IPS in English 9 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Kingston, June 9 (IPS) -- Yesterday's decision by the International Monetary Func to approve "in principle" a $143 million loan to Jamaica has cleared the way for the island's economy "to resume its course," Prime Minister Edward Seaga said today. In a press statement, Seaga said Jamaica is now assured of continued support from the Fund, the World Bank, and bilateral aid programs such as those from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

A series of stringent monetary and fiscal measures have been introduced over the past eight months as part of "pre-conditions" demanded by the Fund in return for further assistance. The Jamaican dollar has been devalued by over 100 percent, pushing up prices to alarming levels. Subsidies have been removed from basic foods, public expenditures cut, and taxes raised, and the government attempts to reduce the fiscal budget deficit by half, to 8.5 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Final approval of the IMF loan will clear the way for the Caribbean nation to secure rescheduling of its foreign debt. Seaga announced recently that agreement has been reached in principle with commercial banks to reschedule $161 million in debt payments now due. Rescheduling talks regarding $172 million worth of official debt are slated to take place with the Paris Club in London later this month.

Meantime, there has been no official comment on a report carried today by the state-owned Jamaica Broadcast Corporation (JBC) that the Agency for International Development (AID) was withholding $25 million in assistance earmarked for Jamaica until an IMF package was in place.

CONDITIONS FOR WORLD BANK LOAN REVEALED

WA131313 Rome IPS in English 9 Jun 84

[By Claude Robinson]

[Text] New York, June 9 (IPS) -- Jamaica has pledged to meet at least 16 economic policy conditions in return for the second tranche of a "structural adjustment" loan from the World Bank, according to a confidential bank document. The document obtained by IPS this week, stipulates actions that the Jamaican Government must take in foreign exchange, savings and investment policy, industry, agriculture, and public administration.

Some of the conditions have also been imposed by the International Monetary Fund, whose Board of Directors yesterday agreed "in principle" to a new loan for Jamaica. A previous IMF loan was abandoned eight months ago when Kingston failed to meet certain economic performance targets.

The World Bank document sets out the steps taken by the administration of Prime Minister Edward Seaga to devalue the Jamaican dollar, narrow the budget gap, cut back the public sector, and allow prices to rise. It concludes that the country was "making progress" in fulfilling these conditions. Officials at the Washington-based bank told IPS that the second trancne of the loan was now available. The first portion of the $60.2 million credit was disbursed on June 14 last year.

Since the recent riots in the Dominican Republic over IMF-imposed austerity measures, renewed international controversy has arisen about the belt tightening conditions that the lending agencies demand. Critics of IMF and World Bank loan conditions complain that they lower living standards in recipient countries, and dilute the political sovereignty of a government to determine national economic policies and priorities.

In the case of Jamaica, the conditions affect most areas of the economy. Jamaica has agreed to foreign exchange "measures for the maintenance and restoration" of export "competitiveness," says the bank document.

The "parallel" currency market has been dismantled, and replaced by a unified exchange rate, with the actual value being determined by twice weekly auctions. The result has been a devaluation of more than 100 percent -- with the Jamaican dollar dropping from 1.78 to the U.S. dollar to just under 4.00. "This action meets the prime concern of the competitiveness" that was demanded, the World Bank says.

The document also notes that the government has "taken account" of the World Bank's recommendations regarding the export levy that bauxite and alumina companies are required to pay. That levy was reduced earlier this year as an incentive to production.

Jamaica is also required to completely eliminate quantitative restrictions on imports "over the next three years," under the terms of the World Bank loan. "No additional tariffs are proposed because of the exchange rate changes," says the document. The currency devaluation will increase the price of imports enough to discourage consumption of them, it suggests.

Meanwhile, the bank is also insisting that public utilities become profitable, asking the light and power company for an eight percent return on its assets this year, and a four percent return from the national water commission. Electricity bills have virtually doubled, and the bank expects that the Jamaica public service company "will achieve the targeted rate of return." The government initially resisted raising water charges, but relented last November, the bank says, hiking water rates by 37 percent in Kingston and up to 75 percent in the countryside. Because of the delays, profit targets will not be reached this year, but should be "exceeded" in 1985, the bank document predicts.

Another of the loan conditions sets ceilings on the "public sector investment program," which the bank says is "necessary in the framework of the financial program negotiated with the IMF."

At the same time, a "major tax reform project" is under way, in which "priority is being given to import duty issues and investment incentives," says the document. These were not spelled out, but the bank said that a bilateral aid donor had contributed $6 million to provide expertise to prepare the tax and incentive package.

In agriculture, conditions take away some of the autonomy commodity boards for coffee, cocoa, citrus, and pimento have enjoyed, and mean the divestment of some of their functions to the private sector. In the key sugar industry, a major employer, manpower reductions and factory closings are required. "More important, however, is the renewal of the government's commitment to divest itself of the factories, and talks are underway with private sector interests for the leasing of four of the factories," the document says. The World Bank also welcomed a government decision to close "three additional factories by July 1984."

In terms of land use, the government is required to sell or lease lands which it owns. The bank said that "progress" was being made in this area. As of September 1984 [as received], 7,040 acres of land was sold -- just short of the 8,940 acre target.

With regard to the civil service, a number of institutional reforms have been undertaken, and the government has also agreed to hike salaries for management and professional staff. This will narrow the salary gap between civil servants and other parastatal workers to 15 percent over a three to five year period, the World Bank says.

CENTRAL BANK WORKERS STRIKE FOR SALARY INCREASE

FL121900 Bridgetown CANA in English 1832 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 12 (CANA) -- Over 600 employees of the (Central) Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) went on strike today to support demands for higher salaries and a return to direct negotiations rather than having their contract quarrel arbitrated by the Industrial Disputes Tribunal (IDT). Top Central Bank officials could not be contacted for comment, but sources said that the strike was likely to affect every section of the BOJ's operations, including today's scheduled bidding under the twice-weekly foreign exchange allocation and parity fixing auction.

The workers who are represented by the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU) voted last night to strike. They want the Labour Ministry to reverse its decision to send the pay dispute to the IDT. The employees, faced with rocketing prices here because of the devalued currency and sharp cuts in government subsidies, sought a 30 percent hike in each year of a two year contract. The bank offered 16 percent in the first and 14 in the second. Talks between the parties remained deadlocked in May and moved to the Labour Ministry for conciliation. But after two meetings, the last being on Thursday, the labour minister, J.A.G. Smith, referred the matter to the IDT.

SEAGA LEAVES FOR MEETINGS IN GENEVA, LONDON

FL092000 Bridgetown CANA in English 1840 GMT 9 Jun 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 9 (CANA) -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga left today on a one-week trip that will take him to Geneva and London, his office announced. Seaga will on Tuesday address a session of the governing council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and participate in a roundtable on a manpower bank to assist developing nations -- an idea he has promoted during the past year. Seaga will meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London and hold talks with officers of British companies on investing in Jamaica.

BAUXITE SHIPMENTS UP, OUTLOOK STILL UNCLEAR

WA131812 Rome IPS in English 8 Jun 84

[By Desmond Allen]

[Excerpts] Kingston, June 8 (IPS) -- Jamaica's bauxite shipments increased in the first quarter of this year by a massive 335 percent over the same period last year, according to latest official statistics. But an industrial dispute that has closed one of the main alumina plants on the Caribbean island has dampened the recession-hit industry's prospects.

Apparently anxious about the impact of the strike at Alumina Partners (Alpart) -- a joint venture of Reynolds, Anaconda, and Kaiser -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga has accused the union involved of having sinister intentions. Seaga told Parliament June 5 that the strike, called by the National Workers Union (NWU), an affiliate of the opposition People's National Party, was "a calculated move to close Alpart for good to harm the economy."

Jamaica's bauxite-alumina industry is among the worst hit by the steep fall in world demand for aluminum, the ultra-light metal derived from the red ore, the country's most important foreign exchange earner. Production has dropped steadily since 1980, from 12 million metric tons in that year to 11.6 million metric tons in 1981, and 7.3 million metric tons last year. A metric ton equals 2,200 pounds. Last year was the worst in the history of the industry.

Early projections were for this year's output levels to be similar to last year. The substantial improvement in shipments for the first quarter has encouraged industry officials to revise their estimates upward to nine million tons.

The state-run Jamaica Bauxite Institute (JBI) reported today that total bauxite shipments in the first quarter amounted to 1.4 million metric tons, compared to 330,000 metric tons in the corresponding period of 1983. JBI said total bauxite dispensed with -- exported crude and refined into alumina -- was 2.5 million tons for the quarter, representing a 74.3 percent increase over the same period last year. Bauxite exports were boosted by shipments of just over 324,000 metric tons to the U.S. strategic minerals stockpile, and 192,500 metric tons to the Soviet Union, part of a seven-million ton contract. Further, Reynolds Jamaica Mines, which has announced plans to pull out of Jamaica, had accelerated shipments from the island, JBI reported.

Alumina shipments did not fare as well. There was a decline of 5.1 percent, against the first quarter in 1983. JBI said both the Aluminium Company of Canada (ALCAN) and Aluminium Company of America (ALCOA) saw their shipments fall by 19.6 percent and 10.6 percent respectively. Alpart, however, showed a 22.3 percent hike over the same first quarter period, compared to January-March 1983.

But the good news about the increased baxuite shipments and improvement in Alpart's performance came as the wage dispute at the key alumina plant worsened. A bid by the Ministry of Labor to settle the dispute was torpedoed when construction workers on an Alpart cable belt project -- also represented by the NWU -- joined the protest. Alpart officials claim restart operations would take some 12 weeks. Seaga estimated that by then the country would have lost some $6 million in foreign exchange and $20 million in revenue.

The prime minister appeared to defend the company's position in the wage dispute, and declared that industrial action should not be considered merely for better pay since the company was operating at one-half its capacity. But the NWU accused Seaga of "siding" with the Alpart management against the workers, and said the need for a substantial wage increase arose from the administration's economic policies which had caused hardships for workers. NWU supervisor Lascelles Perry said the union "will not give up its responsibility to struggle to improve the lot of workers."

NUCLEAR SCIENCE CENTER OPENED AT UNIVERSITY

FL112226 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jun 84

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, June 11 (CANA) -- A centre for nuclear sciences with the lone reactor in the region has been officially opened at the University of the West Indies Mona Campus with academics hailing it as a major move in promoting scientific and technological advancement in the Caribbean.

The centre's director Professor Gerald Lalor said it would coordinate nuclear training for scientists, researchers, and technicians, and provide radiation safety monitoring and develop analytical services.

The reactor, of the slow-poke 2 type, was supplied by Canada with funding coming from the European Community. The United States has agreed to provide the fuel. Lalor said the reactor was designed specifically by Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., for use in universities, hospitals, and research centres for activating analysis and radioisotope production.

UWI vice chancellor Dr A.Z. Preston said the centre was the outgrowth of a concentration of effort on certain interdisciplinary studies intended to provide data and information of national importance and contribute to the training of scientists and technicians. He noted that the centre would apply some of the techniques of nuclear and atomic sciences to problems in agriculture, biology, chemistry, geology, mining, and nutrition, adding that a geochemical survey of Jamaica was already under way.

Jamaica's environment, science and technology, Minister Dr Ronald Irvine said, government was committed to the use of science and technology as a means of satisfying the needs of people. Irvine said this could only be accomplished by developing an indigenous scientific and technological capability as well as sound scientific management. The centre for nuclear sciences at the UWI would have an important role to play in this regard. Irvine suggested further research in two particular areas: genetic engineering, so as to improve crop yields, and in marine biology, so as to maximise the benefits to be obtained from the seabed.

Both said the EEC assistance, provided under the Lome Convention, was intended to assist the university in responding to the technological and scientific needs of the region. He said the EEC had in fact approved further funding for the university and the region with a view to developing available natural resources and maximising the benefits to be obtained from the proper use of nuclear technology.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

LABOR PARTY RELEASES ELECTORAL MANIFESTO

FL122147 Bridgetown CANA in English 1911 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, June 12 (CANA) -- The St Kitts and Nevis Labour Party promised to introduce a national minimum wage of 2.50 E.C. dollars (one E.C. dollar, 37 cents U.S.) per hour for a 40 hour week if it wins next week's general elections. The Labour Party has just released its manifesto for the poll in which it hopes to regain power after losing it in 1980. The party also pledged that it will halve electricity rates, and said students will not have to pay overseas examination fees.

Labour said it will not reintroduce personal income tax, abolished by the coalition government of the People's Action Movement (PAM) of Prime Minister Dr Kennedy Simmonds and the Nevis Reformation Party (NRP) of Nevis Premier Simeon Daniel. Labour said it will establish an integrity commission to "restore integrity in public life," penal institution reform, including non-custodial penalties for petty offences, and depoliticise the police force.

Today is nomination day for the elections. The Labour Party is expected to contest the eight seats on St Kitts as will the PAM, while the NRP is unlikely to be seriously extended in Nevis where the other three seats in the 11-seat National Assembly are located. The final list of voters for the election is expected to be released by tomorrow.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TALKS WITH VENEZUELA ON SUPPLY OF OIL FOR REFINING

FL122324 Bridgetown CANA in English 2228 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 12 (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela are continuing bilateral talks on Caracas supplying crude oil for refining in this twin-island Caribbean state, energy ministers of both countries said here today.

Patrick Manning of Trinidad and Tobago and Arturo Hernandez Grisanti were among ministers attending informal talks of the Latin America and Caribbeans' four major oil exporters at the Trinidad Hilton yesterday and today.

Manning said the question of Venezuela supplying crude to Trinidad and Tobago did not come up at the talks. He noted that in bilateral discussions between the two countries Venezuela had "agreed in principle" to supply Trinidad and Tobago with 20,000 barrels of crude per day.

This was "for processing in the local refining industry to assist the industry in the current economic problems it has been experiencing."

The larger by far of Trinidad and Tobago's two oil refineries, Texaco Trinidad Inc (Textrin) at Pointe a Pierre, some 40 miles south of here has been operating at well below capacity for nearly two years since the company stopped importing crude.

The Textrin refinery is operating at a 65,000 barrel per day output compared with its over 200,000 barrel per day capacity.

Trinidad and Tobago has been on the lookout for opportunities to import crude for its oil-starved refinery and Manning has been holding talks with Venezuela in this regard.

Venezuela's energy minister told reporters that the two governments had come to an agreement last November but execution was "impeded" because of "certain difficulties."

He said talks were renewed last April and "they certainly will continue." Grisanti said the agreement must be beneficial to both countries.

Grisanti also dismissed a report he said was carried in a Venezuelan daily newspaper but emanating from here that the Trinidad and Tobago Government had offered the Venezuelan Government participation in the refinery of the American oil company Texaco.

This offer "has never existed," Grisanti said. He stressed that Venezuela wanted to "strengthen" relations with its Caribbean neighbours.